B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 208 BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay. Karachi, via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	1 993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16.385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* .	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,627
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15.993
29th ,,	DELTA .	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA .	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	8,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARCHA	3,258
13th ,,	DURENDA * ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,996	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA .	6,819	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Sept. ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 3-30 p.m.
3rd ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9-15 a.m.
5th ,, ..	JANUS ..	Calcutta via Colombo
5th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
6th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvie.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO

10th Sept.	JAPAN	6 052 Tons.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka-Maru.	S. Kame-yama	4469	20th Aug.	4th Sept.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Koto-rii	5901	3rd Sept	1th Sept
* Aki Maru.	K. Oka-moto	6023	15th Sept.	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito.	5339	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tsu-ba Maru.	N. Wada	584	2 t Oc	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steame

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams :— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Alps Maru	M. Kametaka	7790	27th Aug.	th Sept
Celebes Maru	N. Kerimura	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5750	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th Sept.	9th Oct.
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6603	2?th Sept.	12th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

A.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years 15—20%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE,

GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
DRAWING, PAINTING & ARCHITECTURE.

Students will be prepared for the Government Examinations of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay Time: 7-30 to 9-30 A. M. For particulars see personally PRINCIPAL.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vix), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 75, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hanuam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers

Price List on Application

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—One senior and one junior FIRE INSURANCE CLERK, must know typing. Knowledge of shorthand and accounts an advantage. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20569

WANTED.—A competent ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—An experienced CLERK for the Advertisement Department of a daily newspaper. Apply with copies of testimonials. Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—A reliable and honest man for the post of an ASSISTANT CASHIER, only those with previous experience need apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—A Parsi or Guj-Hindu UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER for Fort and Proprietary High School Frere Road, Fort. Apply to the PRINCIPAL
A R11073

WANTED—A B.A. or B.Com. as Cloth Excise Duty Clerk. Apply to Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A20580

ONE GUJRATI TYPIST for Oliver Typewriter, one having Insurance Canvassing experience preferred. Good terms and prospects. Post Box 655, Bombay.
A R11082

WANTED.—ENGINEERS FITTERS, TURNERS, ELECTRICIANS, DRIVERS, FOREMEN. Also some Supervisors. Good pay. Apply with 3 As. Stamps to Box 468, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11081

WANTED.—3 AGRICULTURISTS EXPERTS for an Independent State. Salary to Rs. 500, 3 ASSISTANTS. Pay Rs. 175 to 250. Also ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS, STORE CLERKS, and GENERAL CLERK for Railway Construction. Apply sharp S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R11078

WANTED—An experienced and competent CORRESPONDENT CLERK, capable of drafting letters. A B.A. or B.Com. knowing shorthand and typewriting preferred. Knowledge of Gujrati and modern method of filing essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 20579

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The candidate should be graduate in English, well versed in Hindi with a sound knowledge of mercantile Law and having full experience of Commercial line. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. HON. SECRETARY, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, 248/3 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A 20577

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for two temporary appointments in the Bombay Medical Service. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 200-40/3-400-50-450. The appointments are temporary in the first instance with prospects of confirmation after approved service. Such confirmation, however, cannot be guaranteed. Candidates must not be over 28 years of age. They should furnish the following information when submitting their applications, viz., (1) Qualifications. (2) Caste or sub-caste and nationality. (3) Date of birth as recorded at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; (4) Whether name registered under Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912; (5) Previous experience if any, supported with copies of testimonials. Applications with the above information should reach the undersigned by the 15th September, 1924, at the latest. (Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH., Captain, I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.
A 20571

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.
BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE
(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SHOPS OFFICE ROOMS and RESIDENTIAL FLATS on Kalbadevi Road. Apply Box No. 467, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11079

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two PENSTOCKS 2'-6" x 2'-6" original cost 2400 in 1918 available for sale at Neemuch. Also two AIR-PUMPS for diving apparatus original cost about 600 each. Offers considered. For further particulars apply to S.D.O., M.E.S., Neemuch. C. I.
N R20549

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A bunch of KEYS between and around J. J. Hospital compound or on road near Umerkhadi on Saturday 30-8-24 about 4 p.m. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R11076

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) S. Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

MESSRS. C. H. SOPARIWALA AND CO. Public Accountants and Auditors have REMOVED to No. 14, HAMMAM STREET, FORT, (Raja Bahadur SHIVLAL MOTILAL MANSIONS).

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

SHARES LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 25 shares of the Union Bank of India, Limited Nos. 329708-832 in the name of Hajee Ebrahim Noormohomed Longiwala LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate within one month hereof to the SECRETARY of the above bank.

After which duplicate slips will be granted.
2nd September, 1924. R11077

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 8th and 9th proximo those days being Public Holidays (Parsi New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th August, 1924.
C20563

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per Share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 29th February, 1924, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 30th August 1924, is made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August 1924.

By order of the Board.
N. SIRUR & CO.
Agents.

Registered Office.
Henshaw's Building,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
30th August, 1924.
20572

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN & SILK MILLS LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1924, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the statement of Liquidator's Account made upto the 30th June, 1924.
2. To pass the following Resolution:—"That the Liquidator is authorised to sell the immoveable property of the Company at Vikroli by private sale at such price as he may think fit or to sell it by Public Auction at whatever price he may think fit without any further reference to the Shareholders."
3. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Liquidator.
Bombay, 1st September, 1924.
C20560

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KARIM HAJI JAFFER has contracted to sell to our client ALIBHAI ABDULALLI, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Temkar Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8421 and New Survey No. 3799 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 170 Street No. 154 and containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Temkar Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the passage beyond that the property belonging to Nagoba's Temple, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Essufalli Pakelwalla and on or towards the South by the Temkar Street Cross Lane.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1924.
BYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20576

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned desires to be known in future by the name of Mr. FRANK HILTON.

FRANK N. SERPES.
Setna Building,
Opp. Clock Tower,
Princess Dock, Bombay.
R11086

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

QUOTATIONS for the work of carting including loading and unloading about 1500 to 2000 brass of rubble stones from the City Improvement Trust Quarry to the Municipal Crusher at Sewri will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September, 1924.

Quotations should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. The undersigned will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
N. MAUGHAN,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 1st September, 1924.
20581

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between CHUNILAL BAPULAL MASTER of the First Part, HARGOVANDAS JETHABHAI SANGHVI of the Second Part and NATHALAL CHHAGANLAL in the benami name of Jayalal Vidyashanker of the Third Part carrying on business as Proprietors of the Theatrical concern under the name and style of "Shri Arya Natak Mandli" at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 31st day of August, 1924, so far as concerns the said Hargovandas Jethabhai Sanghvi who retires from the said Partnership. All debts due to and owing by the said late partnership will be received and paid by the said Chunilal Bapulal Master and Nathalal Chhaganlal, who will continue to carry on the said business under the said name and style of "Shri Arya Natak Mandli."

Dated this 1st day of September, 1924.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for
Chunilal Bapulal Master,
Hargovandas Jethabhai Sanghvi
and
Nathalal Chhaganlal.
20583

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND HATS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Shop of Messrs. Baham Pile and Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores, on account and at the risk of Mr. L. C. Miranda the undermentioned goods purchased by him at the Auction Sales held on 16th and 18th August at the said shop.

Lots of Woollen and Cotton Piece-goods and Hats.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. TH. VAFIADIS AND CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SMOKERS, TOBACCO AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction under instruction from the parties concerned at the shop of Messrs. Th. Vafiadis and Co. on Hornby Road, opposite the Navsari Building and next to the Fire Brigade. All the stock-in-trade of the said shop, comprising best Egyptian, Cleopatras Fellahs and other make Cigarettes, Tuxedo, Carrerao, Mixture Fine Cut Tobaccos, Smokers' requisites such as solid silver and electro-plated Cigarette cases, fancy Cigarette and Cigar holders, Tobacco pipes, Ash Trays, Tobacco pouches, money purses, etc., as also decent shop furniture such as marble top glass door lines of show cases, large and small plate glass show cases with glass shelves marble counter, double door Austrian safe and Leslie and Co.'s safe with stand, office writing table, revolving chairs, Remington typewriter, electric ceiling fans, electric hall lamp, chandeliers, fancy brackets, Satsuma large jars, carpets, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Sir Anthony Hope's celebrated Romance of Court Intrigue—Adventure—and conflict

RUPERT OF HENTZAU

Grand Spectacular to

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

Thursday September 4th

SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 p. m.

REDUCED PRICES TO STUDENTS

to all parts of the House except to Gallery.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF THE EAST

To-Night :—6, 8, and 10 p. m.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 p. m.

The Eighth Wonder of the World



WEMBLEY

Great and glorious Wembley the scene of the British Empire Exhibition, the greatest exhibition in the World's history. Pathes have produced five magnificent reels which form a complete record of this stupendous show. This wonderful film gives you the opportunity to make a tour of a place which with its myriad wonders is the talk of every nation.

COLOSSAL, WONDERFUL, THRILLING.

AND

THE BIG SHOW

AND "OUR GANG" COMEDY

The young rascals who comprise the 'Gang' present an exhibition of their own. It is extremely funny and essentially human. The impersonations of Charlie Chaplain and Harold Lloyd in scenes from "Grandma's Boy" are particularly clever.

PATHE REVIEW

PATHE GAZETTE

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

"MOTHER O' MINE"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

"JUNE MADNESS"

With VIOLA DANA.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

MALTI-MADHAV

TIME & RATES AS USUAL

Sat. Sun. Holidays Extra Show.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK

Presents

IMPERIAL PRODUCTION

'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'

Daily Four Shows : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS

AND

CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.

Light your Cigarette in a Second.

SAFE, RELIABLE

AND

NO TROUBLE.

America-India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

IMPROVED

WRENCHES



Quick adjustable. Operated with simply finger and thumb as in sketch. Better than all others. Selling cheap. Stocked in 6, 7, 9 and 12 inch lengths. Prices Rs. 1-12 to 4-12 each.

The

ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)

Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.



A steel forging at every vital part

THERE is a forging of the finest Sheffield steel at every vital point in the B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.

Thus it is that every B.S.A. Motor Bicycle is provided with great strength, and performs with remarkable dependability under the most adverse road conditions.

Look for the "Three Piled Rifles" on every article sold as a B.S.A. product.

B.S.A

Motor Bicycles

Illustrated List sent free on application:

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1.

Mulbera, Steadman, Hull.
Ceylon Borin, Gothenburg.
Sultania, Miryless, Jeddah.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 2.

Jalapa, Neal, Calcutta.
Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.
Jalavijaya, Beatson, Rangoon.

Sept 1.

Steamer Gorjistan for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Mulbera:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mulbera, 5,560 tons, Captain W. E. Steadman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ceylon:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Ceylon, 3,266 tons, Captain H. Borin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sultania:—The P. G. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Sultania, 2,926 tons, Captain Miryless, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and about 647 pilgrims.

S. S. Jalapa:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Jalapa, 4,388 tons, Captain F. C. Neal, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer Aungban, 3,006 tons, Captain T. Taylor, will sail to-day from harbour, for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S. N Coy.'s steamer Jalavijaya, 3,297 tons, Captain A. Beatson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, Sept. 1).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

J end 9/C, Manchester, 3566, K'chi, N F, K N and Co.
1 Colaba 3899 N F, 4/9, M M & Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 6/9, M M & Co.
4 Nile, 5269, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
5 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe 8-9 O S K.
6 Karapara 3722 Durban, 3/9 M M & Co.
7 Cl Macvicar, 3621, Chittagong, N F, J Finlay and Co.
8 Malda 5454 N.F., 5/9 M M & Co.
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9, M M & Co.
11 Anjora 3590, Karachi, N F, 3/9, L Triestino
12 Circassia 4327, Liverpool, 4/9, Graham & Co.
16 Dongola 4742, Aden, 20-9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Kobe 3/9, N Y Kaisha
2 Mirzapore 4135 N F, M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1577, P. G. 3/9 M M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, NF, NF, M M and Co.
5 Hohenfels, 1700, Hamburg 8/9, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Sureway 3287, N F, 6/9, Yule and Co.
7 Jalavoti 2668, Rangoon 5/9, Scindia S N Co.
8 Orna 2997, Rangoon 5/9, M M & Co. and Co.
9 Colconda, 3,203, NF, NF, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Nurjehan, 3379, Cal 3/9 T M & Co.
12 & 13 Janus 3078, Calcutta, 2/9, M M & Co.
14 Jalavijay 2297, Rangoon, 2/9, S S N Co.
15 Barjora 1908, Persian Gulf N F, M M and Co.
16 Ahmedi, 1331 Basra, 9/9, S Hassam.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 5th September, Agen P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 29th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.

Kandahar due about 10th September, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lanterfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Numidia due about 8th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd September, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

Bovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.

Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.

Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Arctures due about 5th September, Agent Volkart Bros.

Selma City due about 7th September, Agent M M and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Nagato Maru due about 5th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru due about 10th September, Agent O S Kaisha.

Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.

Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 6th September, Agent M M and Co.

Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

September 1.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—16 bales Wool, Indian Trades Ltd, Madras, 100 bales wool, J Permanand and Co, 68 bales wool, D Kundanmal, 9 bales wool, H Ramgopal 15 bales wool, K Rekibdas, 9 bales G Sadhuram, 42 bales wool, C Ghanshamdas.

For Marseilles:—5 bales wool, Indian Trades Ltd, Madras.

For Glasgow:—2,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, N V Velmohamed.

S. S. Malda for Leith:—4,390 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, The Alliance Trading Co.

S. S. Sureway for Antwerp:—1748 cwts Crushed Bones (1399 bags) E Virjee and Co.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S. S. Nile for New York:—2,000 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 6 bales Woollen Carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 20 cases Afghan Guts, Mackinnon M and Co, 20 No. Empty Cylinders, J S Pumenta, 151 cwts Condiments, Owen and Okell, 2 cases Bristles, Amin and Sons, 1501 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton waste, Birla Bros.

For Philadelphia:—68 casks Salted Goat Skins Briskey and Co.

Morioko Maru for Hongkong:—16 cwts Ivory, H Ramji and Sons, 150 bales cotton Grey Twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S. S. Alps Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—22 cases Rose Oil, H K Jamal.

IMPORTS.

September 1.

S. S. Jeypore, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Kobe:—82 cases Glassware 109 cases Match Boxes, 20 cases Enamelled ware, 35 cases Celluloid Bangles, 3 cases Paperware, 100 bales Grey Cotton Sheeting 50 cases Glass Bangles, 50 bales Grey Cotton Drill, 70 bags Dried Ginger, 42 cases Rubber Balls and Toys, 25 cases Mats and Matting, 76 cases Silk Goods,

From Shanghai:—130 cases Silk P Goods, 35 cases Waste Silk Yarn, 814 bundles Green Tea, 810 cases Green Tea, 1004 cases Green Tea, 162 chests Green Tea, 284 H/Chests Tea, 465 bales Tea, 304 cases Tea, 89 cases Raw Silk, 254 bales raw silk, 57 bars silver, 21 bales yellow silk, 9 cases yellow Silk, 7 cases Pongees, 28 boxes Shoes.

From Hongkong:—1553 cases Fire crackers, 175 packages Fire crackers, 50 bags Sugar candy, 118 rolls Matting, 44 cases Silk, 41 cases Silk 19 cases silk goods, 3 boxes silk goods, 50 cases Preserved ginger, 10 cases Dry fruits, 30 packages Star areca seed, 10 cases Vermillion.

From Singapore:—100 H/Chests Tea, 87 cases Pins, 9 cases Rubber goods, 25 bags Coffee, 99 bags Betelnuts, 200 bags Sago flour, 525 bundles Rattans, 1,934 pieces Planks.

From Penang:—30 bags Nutmeg, 51 bags Pearl Tapioca.

From Colombo:—210 sacks Flour, 38 cases Beef dripping, 236 bars silver Bullion, 1246 bags copra, 48 packages Tea, 19 boxes Sovereigns.

From Melbourne:—100 cases Dripping, 90 casks Mutton Tallow, 50 cases Fruits.

From Sydney—610 cases Disinfectant, 146 casks Tallow, 32 pipes.

From Adelaide:—22 cases Twins, 19 pipes Tallow, 1 case Grape wines,

From Shanghai:—2 packages acct. book 4 cases silk Hosiery 11 cases Black Tea 10 packages Raw silk.

THE WEATHER.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN NORTH-WEST INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA Sept. 1.

The depression over South Rajputana yesterday is now passing through Sind and has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Northwest India.

Unsettled conditions near Andamans are more marked to-day and monsoon has weakened in Burma and Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in West Punjab, Sind, East Rajputana, Konkan, and North Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur United Provinces, East Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces Malabar and North Madras coast.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Northeast Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are: Mergui three inches; Tavoy, Diamond Island, Dibrugarh and Cawnpore one and a half; Lucknow two; Murree one and a half; Lucknow two, Murree one and a half; Khushab six; Lyallpur one; Multan one; Dera Ismail Khan two; Hyderabad (Sind) three; Jacobabad three quarters, Mount Abu ten; Deesa six; Ahmedabad three and Nizamabad, Calicut and Vizagapatam one.

Forecast. Extension in Baluchistan and decrease in Gujarat.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 1st Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st. June, 1924.	June 1st to 1st Sept, 1922.	1923.
	In.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 55	40 17	62 89	59 17
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 40	46 33	57 74	61 20
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	1 65	42 47	58 35	64 18
Byculla (J J. Hospital) ..	..	..	63 15	57 00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August, 31

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.670 inches

Temperature of Air	80.5	degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	86%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10 ..	8.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air ..	83.0	"
Minimum	77.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	W. WSW, W, SW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	206	miles
Fall of Rain	0.02	inch
Total fall during month	15.42	"
Do. do. year	39.63	"
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 31st August	0.55	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
		Sep.				Sep.			
M.	1	0	07	27	11	1	6	5	15	9
		12	26	28	9		18	34	16	3
Tu.	2	9	47	28	1	2	6	39	16	2
		12	58	28	7		19	8	16	8
W.	3	1	25	27	11	3	7	13	16	11
		13	32	28	1		19	44	16	2
Th.	4	2	9	27	5	4	8	4	17	11
		14	12	27	4		20	31	16	6
F.	5	2	59	26	9	5	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	9
Sat.	6	4	1	26	1	6	9	56	20	2
		15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
Sun.	7	5	20	25	8	7	11	40	20	11
		17	7	24	9		..		..	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 2 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
Sept. 3 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 53m
Sept. 4 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 52m.
Sept. 5 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 51m.
Sept. 6 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept 7 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 25m; Sunset 6h 50m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.35in. of rain, Lahore 0.36in., Multan 1.23in. and Delhi 0.17in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.70in. of rain, Cawnpore 1.30in. and Mainpuri 0.28in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the west of the province; the minimum was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.24in. of rain, Ajmer 0.49in., Mount Abu 10 29in. and Jacobabad 0.89in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and in excess in lower Sind and east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the division; the minimum was almost normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.18in. of rain, Rajkot 0.27in., Ahmedabad 2.55in., Deesa 6.47in. and Indore 0.22in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and vapour in air is locally above normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was very nearly normal

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has had 0.60in. of rain, Akola 0.82in., Amraoti 0.10in. and Chanda 0.15in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jubbulpore; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.55in. of rain and Marmagao 0.22in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 83.0deg. (2deg below normal) and a minimum temperature of 75.9deg. (1deg. below normal)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Belgaum reports 0.39 of rain, Aurangabad 0.52in. and Nizamabad 0.88in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over north Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal Nizamabad. Temperature was almost normal except at Aurangabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General remarks.—The depression, which was over Rajputana yesterday, has moved further towards the west and has extended rainfall in the Punjab and into Sind. It has again caused very heavy rainfall in north Gujarat, and at Mount Abu. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Gujarat, east Rajputana, the east United Provinces and the Punjab, and local in the west United Provinces, Sind, Kathiawar, Central India West and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occured in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.32 in., Calicut 1.05in., Cochin 0.19in. and Madras 0.35in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Gujarat and extend in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 31st Aug. 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression over Bhopal yesterday has intensified over south south Rajputana and has given heavy rain in its neighbourhood. The monsoon has been active everywhere and conditions are unsettled in the Andaman Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, south Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west Rajputana, Gujarat, Malabar the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and the Punjab.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were.—Port Blair, Victoria Point four inches; Mergui six; Dibrugarh one and a half; Gauhati two; Calcutta one and a half; Saugor Island four; Angul False Point one; Chaibasa, Ranchi, Naya Dumka, Mukteswar one and a half; Dalhousie two; Udaipur five; Pachmarhi one and a half; Mercara one and a half; Cocanada two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..	1.23	5.94	4.64	+1.30
Rawalpindi ..	0.35	18.01	19.25	—1.24
Lahore ..	0.36	12.79	12.64	+0.15
Hissar ..	..	5.12	9.12	—4.00
Ambala ..	0.02	15.94	19.08	—3.14
Delhi ..	0.17	16.94	18.15	—2.21
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	..	15.53	19.83	—4.30
Mainpuri ..	0.28	24.53	18.75	+5.78
Jhansi ..	..	36.76	27.43	+9 33
Cawnpore ..	1.30	37.62	25.62	+1200
Allahabad ..	0.70	21.21	28.62	+2.59
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	0.80	1.08	2.07	—0.99
Karachi ..	0.04	2.19	5.48	—3.29
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	0.40	15.83	15.81	—0.12
Jaipur ..	0.24	25.18	18.51	+6 67
Kotah ..	0.06	37.17	21.51	+1566
Mount Abu ..	1020	52.23	49.12	+3.11
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.18	5.06	11.54	—6.48
Dwarka ..	0.03	3.1	14.46	—7.85
Veraval ..	..	11.78	15.19	—3.41
Rajkot ..	0.27	20.59	21.07	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.01	8.03	16.18	—8.1
Guarat—				
Surat ..	0.07	37.58	32.75	+4.86
Ahmedabad ..	0.55	21.16	23.69	—2.54
Deesa ..	0.47	25.56	20.00	+5.56
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	0.02	25.54	22.44	+1.10
Indore ..	0.22	25.01	23.77	+1.24
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	0.05	47.12	42.21	+4.91
Saugor ..	..	29.35	34.36	—5.01
Hoshangabad ..	..	30.86	36.74	—5.89
Khandwa ..	0.60	19.09	20.77	—1.72
Akola ..	0.82	23.76	21.27	+2.48
Amraoti ..	0.10	16.42	22.08	—5.66
Nagpur ..	0 04	21.78	34.83	—1305
Chanda ..	0.15	21.28	37.18	—1590
Raipur ..	0.01	21.07	37.54	—1647
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	0.55	40.17	56.83	—1566
Ratnagiri ..	0.07	86.30	82.14	+4.19
Mormugao ..	0.22	82.84	77.09	+5.75
Karwar ..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon ..	0.01	12.87	12.47	+0.40
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.78	11.27	—1.49
Poona ..	0.02	14.31	15.52	—1.21
Sholapur ..	..	8.58	14.13	—5.55
Bijapur ..	..	4.66	8.05	—3.39
Belgaum ..	0.39	40.56	34.13	+6.43
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.52	14.31	17.03	—2.72
Nizamabad (Indr.)	0.88	17.69	26.43	—8.74
Hyderabad ..	..	17.73	17.65	+0.08
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	0.32	130.04	96.89	+2315
Calicut ..	0.15	129.30	80.13	+4917
Cochin ..	0.19	115.52	64.47	+5105
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	..	25.91	16.45	+9.49
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	..	13.78	18.06	—4.28
Bellary ..	0.02	7.44	6.15	+1.29
Cuddapah ..	0.02	7.05	12.85	—5.80
Madras ..	0.35	12.00	10.64	+1.36
Bangalore ..	..	13.99	12.61	+1.38
Coimbatore ..	..	20.73	4.30	+1643
Trichinopoly ..	..	7.06	6.99	+0.07
Negapatam ..	..	2.64	6.93	—4.29

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA"

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

Lord Lytton's Explanation.

Lord Lytton's letter to the Poet in my opinion aggravates the insult. His Excellency seeks to explain away. I hardly think that the fine grammatical distinction made by him in any way mends matters. No one I am sure thought that His Excellency had the women of India in general in his mind when he uttered the indiscreet words. The complaint is that he uttered the charge at all. When a responsible person makes any charge, there is always a double presumption. The one is that he has entirely satisfied himself about it and that he can prove it to the world. The other is that the evil which is the subject matter of the charge is fairly general. Apart from the police testimony is His Excellency in a position to prove the charge to the satisfaction of the public, say to the satisfaction of the Poet? Does he not know that the police are thoroughly distrusted by the public? Does he not know that they are so far as the public is concerned as a rule in the 'defendant's box? Again assuming that the charge is true of some women and some men, is he in a position to prove that the evil is so general as to call for a public condemnation. Will a responsible Indian be justified in saying that some English civilians are guilty say of corruption and immorality because to his knowledge a few rare cases have been so found? Will he not be indignantly called upon to name the parties and take them to a court of law And also to apologise to the civilians for turning what was a charge against particular individuals into a charge against a body? Will he be permitted to take shelter under the adjective 'some'? If Lord Lytton never intended to say more than that Indians contain among them degraded specimens of humanity as every other nation, where was the occasion for his complaint in a serious speech when he knew that every word of his speech would be scanned here and have due weight abroad. I cannot therefore help respectfully suggesting that if he did not mean to cast any aspersion on Indian womanhood and Indian manhood, he should unreservedly withdraw and apologise for the charge. He will thereby add to his dignity and even prestige. If on the other hand he has proofs of the kind, I have suggested, he should bravely sustain the charge and place the proofs before the public. A lame explanation is no explanation. It adds injury to insult.

Indian Overseas.

I offer no apology for printing several contributions at a time from Mr. Andrews. They have all been received during the week. They give an indication of his burning love for India and his impatience of every wrong. These contributions give at a glance an idea of the uphill work that lies in front of us in connection with these countrymen of ours scattered in various parts of the world. The Natal ordinance that was forcing up its career even whilst Mrs. Naidu was in South Africa shows that we have to follow up her valuable work. The betrayal both of the Africans and the Indians in Kenya makes the wrong almost too prodigious for poor India to deal with. The hideous immorality of the system under which our countrymen emigrate to Burma shows the necessity of eternal vigilance. In the palmy days of my third class travelling, I was an eyewitness of what was then possible in the deck passenger traffic between Calcutta and Burma. I then described the conditions of deck passengers as inhuman. I understood then that it was much worse between Madras and Rangoon. The cause was the insatiable greed of the steamship company that permitted the filth and the degradation that went on with its knowledge and connivance. It is difficult to distribute the blame, whether the Government that permits the company to conduct its service in utter neglect of the health and moral well-being of deck passengers or the company that perpetrates the wrong or the passengers who for the sake of earning a living abroad are content to wallow in dirt both physical and moral, are the greatest sinners. Mr. Andrews says in a private letter that he hopes to see before long a decided improvement in the condition of the deck passengers traffic. Let us hope that this good Englishman's hope will be fulfilled.

"SCHOOLS COMMITTEE SECRETARYSHIP."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to do me the justice to correct a misapprehension sure to be further propagated by expressions like those, with which begins the letter appearing in your issue of Saturday last on the subject of a permanent appointment to the Schools Committee's Secretryship. I refer to the words "when the Corporation refused to grant extension" to me, which would seem to indicate that an extension had been prayed for or sought. Nothing of the kind, so far as I am concerned. I only informed, as I was bound to do, the Corporation and the Schools Committee that the extension granted to me was to expire on a particular day, but never by one word did I request, directly or indirectly, any further extension. Nor did I so speak to any member of either body individually. The fact is, I have had enough of extensions and enough of the present Schools Committee too. Now that I am clean out of it, I hope my relentless critics will withstand the temptation of unnecessarily dragging in my name. Yours, etc.

D. G. PADHYE.

Bombay, August 31 1924.

"KEEPING SWARAJISTS 'COOSHIE.'"

ALLEGED CONTRIBUTION BY TATA'S

"The Swarajist leaders have been to Jamshedpur and rumour has it that the Tata's have contributed one lakh of rupees to their political fund in gratitude for their assistance in passing the Steel Protection Act. From a purely political point of view there is nothing dishonourable in this transaction. Much the same thing is done every day of the week in the Western democracies without hurting the character of the parties to the bargain. As long as the Swarajists are powerful in the Indian Legislative Assembly they will be in a position to make or mar local industries, and capitalistically considered it is good business to keep them cooshie by supplying them with the sinews of war. There is a reverse side to the picture which mostly concerns the idealistic patriot who thinks only of the ultimate good of the country, but he stands in such desperate isolation that he is hardly worth worrying about. Every political party, including the Higher Bureaucracy, invokes him when it suits its purpose, but all abandon him to the wolves when there is some advantage to be gained by sacrificing to the Baal of expediency and self-interest. The weakness of the Swarajist campaign is the uncertainty of finance. The Steel Protection Act has discovered an unexpected and lucrative lode which will not be exhausted so long as the Swarajists retain their giant's strength in the Assembly and use it like Flanderbore with his "Fee, fi, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman. Be he alive or dead, I boycott him to make my bread." If contributions to the Swarajist Party Fund ensures non-interference with labour in factories mines and plantations, they will be given as an agreeable chouth. Alas there is no such guarantee."—Ditcher in "Capital".

BOMBAY TELEGRAPHISTS UNION.

On the 27 ulto. the members of the subordinate service of the Central Telegraph Office Bombay met in the Saraswati Hall Gandevi, to welcome Mr. U. N. Roy a representative of the All India Telegraph Union, and to form a centre of the Union in Bombay. The meeting was conducted under the presidentship of Mr. N. A. Bhandar of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Mr. Roy related at length how the 'Indian' Telegraph Association was indifferent to the interests of the Indians in the Department and exhorted the members to join the All India Telegraph Union, presided by Mr. B. C. Paul M. L. A., which was out to uphold the cause of all branches of the Department irrespective of caste, colour and creed. He added that the General Secretary of the present Telegraph Association, as he is also the Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Association, could be expected to do nothing better.

The president of the meeting pointed out that the ends of the Indians in the Department could be met either by joining the present Association in a body and capturing the seats in the committees or by forming an independent union; both of these modes of action required adamantine unity and diplomatical tact. The latter course may be accepted, he said, as the path of less resistance. He emphasised that an independent union would only stand if the General Secretary be a well-informed, self-sacrificing, and an influential man, and a man that thoroughly knows the ins and outs of the Department. Sinews of war, the President added, was the next main point to consider and every member should consider nothing as a too liberal subscription and that he should have unremitting patience and perseverance. He cautioned the audience to examine the ground carefully before they trod on it and having advanced not to retrace at any cost. The union should be formed not in retaliation but on principles of consolidation. He suggested to the members that they should not depend on M.L.A's who had no stand themselves and who had better things to look after. Concluding, the President pointed out to the clerks that their condition and prospects could be bettered if the Department selected the deserving clerks to work as Murray operators—a job no more difficult than that of an average touch-typist, thus making both for economy and efficiency. Such a scheme was recently launched by the well-intentioned officers of the Bombay Telegraph Office, but it was eventually blown off by a U boat of the Telegraph Association. He recommended that the clerks may move the Direction in the quarter.

A Local Committee was then formed.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. FOR CHEMISTS ONLY.
DE LECLERC & Co., Rue Vieille du Temple, 75, PARIS.
SEE TRADE MARKED WITH "CHEMISTS ONLY" ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY

INTERESTING STATISTICS

From the Indian commercial point of view Germany should be accorded with the most prominent position among the Continental countries. The trade between India and Germany is more valuable than the combined trade of France, Belgium and Holland. Germany occupies the fourth position in the foreign trade of India and is excelled in importance only by the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. The relative position held by the countries can only be expressed by a percentage ratio of the trade carried on by each. Taking the figures for 1923-24, which is the most recent figure available it is apparent that the share of the United Kingdom in imports stood at 37.8 and in exports at 24.6. The shares of Germany, Japan and the United States in imports were calculated at 5.2, 6.0, and 6.1 per cent respectively while in exports their shares approximated 6.6, 14.4 and 9.6. These give 41.3, 10.2, 7.8 and 6.0 for the comparative figures in Japan, United States and Germany respectively. The percentage may seem to be small but when it is considered how big is the total value of the Indian foreign trade, the total value of the Indian trade with Germany must be very considerable.

It should be here noted that Germany's position in Indian trade is quite unassailable in the class of goods that country supplies to India. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that the Indian people want German goods not because they are made in Germany but because they are of a quality that meets their requirements and are sold at a price that they can afford. Introduction of the most improved process in the manufacture of the substances and the wonderful applications of the bye products in their industrial utilization, together with their intimate knowledge of the requirements of the Indian people have enabled them to take a firm footing in the trade of the country.

The importance of Germany in the Indian foreign trade was revealed in a most unequivocal manner during the period of war when German supplies were curtailed and could find the Indian market only to a very limited extent through neutral countries such as Denmark and Holland. Since the termination of the war German goods have been steadily penetrating the Indian markets. A study of the German trade in the last few years showing the great recuperative power of the country would be read with interest. For the sake of the convenience of our readers and for easy means of comparison we put the statements of the imports to and exports from Germany during the last few years together with the total share of German trade expressed in percentage ratio.

	Imports from Germany (in lakhs of Rs.)	Exports to	Percentage ratio
Prewar-average	935	2236	8.5
1913-14	1267	2642	8.7
1919-20	4	139	—
1920-21	475	882	2.3
1921-22	725	1634	4.6
1922-23	1188	2264	6.3
1923-24	1189	2305	6.0

The above will bring into prominence what great strides Germany took to recapture her previous trade but the improvement was as if checkmated in the fiscal year just completed, the reason for which is not far to seek and will be indicated later on. From insignificant figures in 1919-20 the country made progressive improvements both in exports and imports excepting in the abnormal year 1923-24. Taking the figures for 1913-14 to be the index of the Indian trade, Germany still has to increase both the exports and imports to secure the volume of trade the country commanded during the year of normal trade before the war.

The abnormality of the year 1923-24 already referred to is to be ascribed to the French occupation of the Ruhr territory when with the advancement of time had an all round depressing tendency on the trade and industry of the country. This affected two of the basic industries of the country, viz, iron and coal and when we remember that Germany has still maintained her position in the total trade of the country, one must admire their business sagacity and pluck. The world's requirements of iron and steel are met practically by the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany and United States. Until the end of 1922 prices were fairly steady with a falling tendency, competition between British and Continental manufacturers being of the severest type. In January 1923 the occupation of Ruhr entirely changed the iron and steel situation. All production of coal, coke, iron and steel in the occupied area was quickly dislocated and the curtailment of coal and coke disorganised also the supplies of iron and steel from France and Luxemburg. With the drastic reduction in sources of supply prices rose high and much of the trade previously carried on by Germany passed into the hands of the United Kingdom. This explains why the progress met impediments during 1923-24.

Coming to particulars, as regards the imports from Germany, the place of honour must be accorded to coaltar dyes, the imports of which rose to Rs. 183 lakhs in 1922-23 though this dropped the following year to Rs. 181 lakhs in favour of the United Kingdom and United States. The next important item is iron and steel. Germany supplied 9.7 per cent. of the total supply as compared with 14.5 per cent. in the pre-war year. Next item is hardware in which line German articles have made considerable headway and occupy 21.7 per cent. of the Indian hardware imports as against 18.2 in the pre-war year. The value of the imports and the improvements recorded can best be illustrated by the following table:—

	Pre-war average	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	(in lakhs of Rs.)			
Dyes	77	117	138	183
Iron and Steel	155	58	124	179
Hardware	57	29	61	112
Machinery and Mill Work	30	17	55	79
Glass and Glassware	24	20	31	44
Liquors	19	7	19	28
Paper and Pasteboard	22	19	19	31
Woollen	91	9	16	28
Salt	9	35	13	17
Haberdashery	22	7	10	19
Cotton Goods	84	9	6	10

But as the prices have gone up materially due to inflation of currency, the index value of 1913-14 is not much convincing unless expressed in a percentage ratio. The ratios of the German imports are:—

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23
Iron and Steel	14.5	5.9	9.7
Machinery	3.3	13.2	9.6
Hardware	18.2	10.4	21.7
Railway plant	3.0	2	.9
Cotton Manufactures	2.1	.1	.1
Sugar	.1	—	2.6
Liquor	10.7	5.0	8.3
Paper	17.0	8.1	11.1

In 1923-24 there have been decreases in all items especially in the case of iron and steel except in the cases of liquors, paper and paste board, woollen goods and haberdashery.

Regarding exports the principal Indian exports to Germany are jute, foodgrains, cotton raw, oil seeds, hides and skins, lac.

(Continued in column 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 545.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 605.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 595.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 311.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.48-15/16.
London—Paris Frcs 82.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs 89.00.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 1.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 9/32
Bank Demand	1/5 1/4
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	..
American Dollars	311
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	234
Japan	128
Singapore	165

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.92
Christiania	3246
Amsterdam	11.62
Belgium	23.88
Athens	24550

London, Aug. 30.

Exchange on London in Paris 8235
Exchange on London in Italy 10135

New York, Aug.30

Demand Bills 44875

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 30.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/sc. 3 3/4 and 3 13/16 for Dec. and 4 3/16 for March.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st. 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m'st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m'st 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/3/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/4.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81.

London, Aug. 30.

Bar gold ready s. 92-1.
Silver ready d. 34-6.
Silver forward d. 34-6.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay, September 1.

Ready :—24—3—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa	24-3-6			24-3-6
Asho	24-4-3			24-4-3

Teji Mandi :—
Bhadrwa 0—3—3
Aso 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, September 1.

Ready. —80—11—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa	80-14-0	80-15-0	80-11-0	80-12-0
Asho	81-2-0	81-3-0	80-15-0	81-0-0

Teji Mandi :—
Bhadrwa 0—10—0
Aso 1—4—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.
3 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

To-day Reuter reported 38 to 47 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on local traders and hedge selling. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday.

Messrs. Omrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th August as under:—

"Spot offered more freely."

Although there has been a moderate decline reported from America, the local market has rather kept remarkably steadier today, which can be attributed to the fact that the unsold stock of cotton here is very limited and there exists at present a keen demand from Japanese Houses, and the latter must buy in order to fulfill their wants until new crop cotton is available. Under the circumstances we look in the near future for a gradually advancing tendency here rather than easier markets.

In sympathy with a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 493 i.e. Rs. 5 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators and Commission Houses were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 491½, but again improved to Rs. 493 on Japanese buying. Around this level Jobbers and Commission Houses sold which caused the values to give way to Rs. 490½ and the market closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 491¼. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 492¼ and advanced to Rs. 493 on general buying. On Bazar operators selling the market gave way to Rs. 492 and closed steady at Rs. 492¼.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 469 and declined to Rs. 468 on general selling. Again improving to Rs. 470 on Japanese and Commission Houses buying the market gave way to Rs. 467½ and closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 468 F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 422.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday last and the demand by Japan Shippers and local millwalas was moderate. About 2000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for ready and forward on account of Ganesh Chaturthi and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, September. 1.

	6 P. M.
Fully Good Broach April-May	492 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	424
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	469

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G. Southerns	606	596	586	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September. 1.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	491
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	422
Fine Oomra „	Dec.-Jan.	469
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept.	580

Receipts

Bombay, September. 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th Aug. 1924.

Cotton	1105 Bales
Wheat	7579 cwts.
Linseed	4981 „
Rape, etc	3799 „
Gingellyseed	58 „
Poppyseed	398 „
Groundnuts	556 „
Castorseed	2483 „
Rice	1600 „
Myrabollams	867 „
Cottonseed	1393 „
Mowraseed	286 „
Gram	3079 „
Juwar	672 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	116 „
Bajri	1539 „
Coal	836 Tons

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395 xd, Contributory 353/12 xd, India Bank 81/8 xd, Central Bank 24/4 xd, and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 475, Alliance 85, Apollo 25, Bombay Cotton 560, Bombay Dyeing 782/8, Bradbury 560, Century 415, Cent. India 537/8, Colaba Land 182/8, Coorla 190, Crescent 276/4 xd, Dawn 710, Edw. Sassoon 220 xd, Elphinstone 95, Fazulbhoy 961/4 xd, Finlay 695, Globe 65, Gokak 115, Ind. Bleaching 230 xd, Ind. Malwa 415 xd, Jamshed Mfg. 145, Kastoorchand 200, Khatao 247/8, Kohinoor 1300, Luxmi Cotton 4800 xd, Madhavrao Scd. 75, Madhowji 285, Mathuradas 225, M. Petit 2500, Meyer Sassoon 147/8 xd, Morarji 2750, New Great 40/4, New City 390, Pabani 390 xd, Pearls 585 xd, Phoenix 565, Premier 110, Sholapur 10500 xd, Simplex 245, Standard 1500, Swan 850, Swadeshi 595, Tata Mill 300 and Vishnu Cotton 1825 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 205 xd, Bombay Burma 305 xd, Bombay Burma N. I. 70 xd, Bt. Burma Pet. 6/4, Bombay Tramway 91/14, Bombay Steam 73/12, Bundi Cement 10/8 xd, Katni ord 71/4, Katni def 180, New India Insur. 15/8, Shivrajpur 45/8, Tata Iron ord 18/4, Tata Iron def 77/8, Tata Hydro 727/8 xd, and Scindia Steam 8/5.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay September 1, 1924.

New York Market 30th August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
25.11	Oct.	25.03—08		24.64	—47
24.75	Dec.			24.35	—40
24.72	Jan.			24.34	—38
24.98	Mar.			24.60	—38
25.15	May.			24.75	—40

On 29th Aug. Spot New York 27.15 plus 30; New Orleans 24.83 plus 30.

On 30th Aug. Spot New York 25.90—125, New Orleans 24.25 minus 57.

Telegraphic market advices:—Local traders selling and hedge selling. October highest 25.30 (10.11 a.m.), lowest 24.64 (noon), range 66 points.

Liverpool Market 30th August was closed.

Telegraphic market advices:—New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 350,000.

Light rains Charlotte N. C. Dist. Forecast:—Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.89	—.13
January	13.67	—.10
March	13.68	—.9
May	13.64	—.9
Egyptians:—		
January		18.75
March		18.64

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 30.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 22 1/2 Aug/Sept. firm held for advance better options report of drought in Argentine buyers refused follow

Raw Buyers, etc. August value 41 7/8
Raw Tone Sept./Dec. sellers 41 1/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Sept. 1. (6-30. p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 1 0	13 9 6
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	71 0 0	14 8 6
Poppyseed, White	13 2 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	87 0 0	17 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 0 6	
Wheat Sept.	7 11 3	
Linseed. May	13 11 3	
Linseed, Sept.	13 10 3	
Groundnuts, D/J	69 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho.	88 12 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 6 0	
Cotton seed D/J	5 10 0	

METAL REPORT

London, Aug. 30.

Tin Block £255

BRASS

Bombay, September. 1.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	68	8	0
Do	1	61	0	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September. 1.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	3-4	68	0	0
Copper	1	69	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	68	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	68	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	68	0	0
Copper	2	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Kiat		66	0	0
Lead, Country		22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		62		0
„ „ „ to 1		60	0	0
„ „ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		60		0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4		69	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		68	8	0
„ „ „ 1 1-4		68	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 1.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	8	9
„	No. 42—2	1	13	0
„	No. 20	1	2	3
„	No. 32	1	6	9

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 1

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	450	460	
Bombay Cotton	550	560	
Bombay Dyeing	770-75 60	75-87-12-781	
Century	407-8-13-12-6-4	15-20-415	
Nagpur	527-8-32-8-25	30-42-8-538-12	
Colaba	175-77-8	181.4	
Crescent ex-divi	273-12-77-8-71-4	80-276-4	
Indore ex-divi	406-4-12 8-6-4	22-8-415	
Kohinoor	1300	1300	
New Great	382-8-90-82-8	400-408-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	582-8-90-75	95-585	
Phoenix	540	562-8	
Bharucha	118-12	123-12	
Simplex	247 8-50-35	40-245	
Swan ex-divi.	850	850	
Swadesh	585-90	85 592-8	
Pabni ex-divi.	380-75	390	
Fazal ex-divi.	940-66-52-8	55-961-4	
Mathuradas	225	225	
Tata Mill	265	300	
Globe	65	65	
Mysore	112-8	115	
Madhavji	280-80	285	
Finlay ex-divi.	695	695	
Gokak	115	115	
Edward Sassoon	210	220	
Meyer Sassoon	145	147-8	
Alcock	190	205	
Bombay Burma Old ex-divi.	305	305	
Bombay Elec. Tram	90	91-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	70	72-8	
Bundi Cement	10-4	10-8	
Central E. Mining	28	28	
Indian Cement	45	52-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	18-4	18-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	72-8	77-8	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.)

Bombay, August 29.

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth:—Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugie) per lb.	1	6	3
Diamond Chula	1	5	3
Tate (Dayji			
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustani	12	10	0

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

BOMBAY REPORT.

The continued depression of trade and the distaste displayed by the investing public for industrial investments has again had the effect of keeping the number of new public Companies floated during the year below normal, says the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, in his last Annual Report. During the year 1923-24 fifty-five new Companies were registered as compared with seventy-one in the preceding year and of these twenty-nine were public and twenty-six private. The public Companies had a nominal capital of Rs. 7,29,60,000, while the private ones had Rs. 1,20,80,900 Forty-seven Companies were dissolved during the year as against sixty-eight in the previous year.

The total number of Companies working at the close of the year was 867 of which 628 were public, 217 private share capital Companies and the remaing 22 were Companies limited by guarantee and not having share capital. During the year under review twenty-four Companies, incorporated outside British India, established their places of business in this Presidency as compared with twenty in the preceding year.

During the year it was noticed that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act relating to Annual General Meetings and submission of Annual Returns were still misunderstood by many Private Companies. They were labouring under the impression that they were exempt from holding Annual General Meetings and submitting annual returns. Severe warnings were given in such cases.

One Company in Ahmedabad failed to hold its Annual General Meeting in due time, to prepare and circulate its balance sheet and to submit its annual returns. Two directors were convicted and fined.

In the case of one company established outside British India which was clearly fraudulent, it was found impossible to take steps under the Companies Act but the responsible party was ultimately dealt with under prosecution under the Penal Code. Besides these prosecutions a number of prosecutions under the Companies Act were launched by discontented shareholder in Bombay against certain Companies. In two cases the complaints were referred to the Registrar by the Presidency Magistrate for investigation. Speaking generally these prosecutions dealt with technical contraventions of the Act without 'mela fides and were not successful.

GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LD. AJMER.

An ordinary general meeting of the above Society was held on the 2nd inst. at Ajmer. The following are extracts from the report of the Directors for the year ended 31st March last:—

New Business. During the period 1873 proposals for assurance, aggregating to an amount of Rs. 30,71,134-3-0 were received, and of these 1305 realised into Policies assuring the sum of Rs. 20,19,566-3-0.

Premium Income.—The annual premiums on New Policies effected amounted to Rs. 1,04,937,-6-0, the total premium income amounted to Rs. 3,81,788-10-0, being an increase of Rs. 42 852-5-6, over the previous year.

Total Income and Expenditure.—The Gross Income from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,07,970,-5-0 being an increase of Rs. 85,383-2-1 over the gross income of the previous year. The total outgo, including Claims cost of Establishment, Commission, Surrenders, Reassurance premiums, and Income-tax, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,55,981-10-6 leaving a balance on the year's account of Rs. 2,12,892-11-6. Out of the Balance, the sum of Rs. 1,36-0-0 is transferred to Building Depreciation Fund and Rs. 12,231-12-0 as a reserve against probable loss on Interest Bank Balances and Rs. 1,139-0-0 for Depreciation on Furniture and Books leaving a net addition to the Life Assurance Fund of Rs. 1,97,19.-14-0, the largest increase in any one year.

Dividend.—In view of Consulting Actuary's recommendations in the last Valuation Report the Directors have the pleasure to declare Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum Free of Tax on Paid up Capital for the year ending 31st March 1924.

Claims.—By the death of 38 Policy holders claims amounting to Rs. 60,939 2-0 have arisen. 9 Children Endowment and 25 Life Policies amounting to Rs. 38,900-0-0 matured.

Effective Assurance.—The total number of Policies in force on the books of the Society is 5412 assuring the sum of Rs. 79,63,433-10-1.

(Continued from column 1).

coir manufactures, manures, hemp. The following table will reveal its importance:

	Pre-war average	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	(in lakhs of Rs.)			
Jute	430	237	421	558
Rice	341	79	398	531
Cotton Raw	445	344	374	530
Seeds	345	78	192	279
Hides and Skins	254	38	93	111
Lac	38	6	32	53
Coir Mnfts	23	4	14	18
Manure	8	8	6	8
Hemp	8	2	6	9

In 1923-24 there have been declines in the exports of raw jute and oilseeds but these have been more than compensated to by the increase of exports of raw cotton, which has improved by Rs. 128 lakhs. Other items have also marked slight decreases. The decrease of shipment of oil seed is also considerable due to the disorganisation of the German industries. Sesamum recorded a fall from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 64,000, groundnut from Rs. 71 to Rs. 32 lakhs, copra from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 lakhs, although linseed fared the reverse and showed a rise from Rs. 8 to Rs. 19 lakhs.

Mention may be made in this connection of the percentages of German imports from India, which to put in statistical form may be thus expressed:

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23
Jute	21.8	29.9	24.8
Cotton	14.6	6.9	7.4
Oil Seeds	16.0	8.8	9.9
Food Grains	7.8	14.0	12.6
Hides and Skins	26.3	9.5	10.4

A study of the cold figures, as they may seem will bring to light more than what our pen may narrate. This will indicate the lines wherein Indian efforts may be directed to increase the Indian exports. Hides and skins trade for instance leaves much room for improvements. Germany in pre-war days was the biggest purchaser of Indian hides, mostly kips and at the present moment also she leads in kips but the exports are still below the prewar exports. In like manner Germany has been buying oilseeds, manures, cotton, coir, etc. and the attention of merchants in these directions may not go without being repaid in money-values.—"Commercial India."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—2nd Division—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. "B", Oval.

Rugby Football Tournament—Gloucester Regiment vs. Madras Gymkhana Club, Cooperage.

Ganesh Chathurti and Samvantsari: Bank holiday.

WEDNESDAY, September 3.

Standing Committee meets 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 6.

The S. S. "Macedonia" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 21st ultimo ex. "Morea" left Aden 7-30 p.m. on the 31st ultimo. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 5th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 31st August to 6 a.m. of 1st September, 1924:—

Small-pox 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera 1 attack and 1 death; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 117. Total mortality this day last year 86.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Delta" with mails from London of the 28th ultimo left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 12-30 p.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" arrived London on Friday, the 29th ultimo.

The B. I. s. s. "Margha" which sailed from Bombay on the 22nd ultimo left Aden at midnight on the 29th ultimo.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo ex. "Naledra" arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 9-30 a.m. on the 1st instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 30th August and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning, the 3rd.

The O. S. K. steamer "Celemes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 29th August and is due to arrive here via Colombo on the 10th instant.

"MOTHERS' DAY."

The Supervisor, Welfare Work, the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Workmen's Institute (Crescent Centre), writes:—

The Matri-din or "The Mother Day" was celebrated here on the 29th ultimo, and Messrs. Bhoseker and Kadam delivered lectures on "The greatness of mothers and their part in building up nations."

BHARAT-BANDHU-SAMAJ.

Mr. Ramchandra Arjunrao Gole will deliver a lecture on "Labour" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. before the Ganpati at Khandke Building No. 2, Dadar, when Mr. Balkrishna Nanaji Koparde will preside. All are requested to attend.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The meeting of our Executive Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 139, Medows Street, near "Bombay Chronicle", at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A WATCH FOUND.

Found a watch crushed and smeared in mud at the entrance to the Cowasji Jehangir Hall Gallery. The owner may communicate to Paul, 13/16, Aboo Mansion, Parel, Bombay.

KHILAFAT RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Khilafat Relief Committee acknowledges receipt of Rs. 500 from the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind, Delhi, through Moulana Yakoob Hassan Saib with hearty thanks.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The bye-election for the 4 seats from the above Ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will take place on Monday (the 8th instant) from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S. T.) and from 4 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the office (132, Bhuleshwar Libraity, near Vegetable Lane). Those wishing to stand as candidates for the above election should apply before Thursday, the 4th instant, up to 6 p.m. Only four-annas Congress members of the Bhuleshwar Ward are entitled to apply.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT VILLE PARLE.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. at Ville Parle National School Buildings, when residents of all the suburbs will have an opportunity of publicly welcoming the Mahatma in their midst and make him a present of hand-spun yarn as also of donations in the form of actual cash, clothes and yarn for the relief of flood-stricken brethren of Malabar. Most of the local leaders are expected to be present on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, Morning, 7th September, the following:—

I. Newly landed English horses in Training.

1. WORK OF ART, b. g. 2 yrs. by Bachelor's Craft—Japanese Doll.
2. DAWN OF FREEDOM, b.f. 2 yrs by Louvois—Miss Flighty
3. KIRNDANCE, c.f. 2 yrs. by Long Set—Highland Lassie.
4. LOCH EILEAN, b.f. 2 years by Rock Savage—Marron d' Eau.
5. BAY FILLY, 2 yrs, by George—Hy Breasil.
6. SPRING RUNNING, b.g. 3 yrs, by Call O' the Wild—Merryweather.
7. MORRISTOWN, b.f. 4 years by Passchendaele—Early Days.

(Nos 3 and 6 are winners and Nos. 2, 4 and 7 have been placed in England and Ireland).

II. Five Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD, SIRUR, with their ENGAGEMENTS in POONA COUNTRYBRED DERBY AND ST. LEGER, 1925, and seven others by order of their owners, and

III. Two brood mares, one four year old Filly and one three year old Colt, bred at the Kunigal Stud Farm, Mysore.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Ryculla, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold another sale on 14th of acclimatised horses in training and running at Current Poona Meetings.

20479

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association there will be a discussion on "Is it better to have bad architecture and an interesting building or good architecture and a dull building?" Mr. Claude Batley will open the discussion in favour of the former and Mr. Robert W. Cable will oppose in favour of the latter contention.

The discussion will take place on Thursday (the 4th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Architectural Room of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road (opposite Crawford Market). The President, Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, will preside. The discussion is open to the public and admission is free.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S ARRIVAL.

Shrimat Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, arrived in Bombay by the Madras Mail yesterday morning. The Swamiji is staying at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, near Khar Station.

THE STAR UNION (LIBRARY), THANA.

The Star Union (Library), Thana, have removed to No. 6, Jayaram Sadashiv Road, Chendani, Thana, as from the 1st instant.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF C. P. E. REPORT.

The Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee writes from Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore:—

"The price of the Congress Punjab Enquiry Report in connection with the Martial Law of 1919 has been reduced from Rs. 6 to Re. 1-8 for the report and the evidence as both of the volumes cover more than 1,200 pages, and weigh about two seers, the postage and other charges amount to Re. 1 only. As some gentlemen have refused to take over the delivery of the V. P. P. sent to them, it is therefore definitely decided not to send the books by V. P. P. Orders can be complied with only on the condition, if the amount of Rs. 2-8-0 per set is sent in advance with the order. No V. P. P. will be forwarded."

SAHITYA SANSAD'S ANNUAL GATHERING.

On Sunday, the 24th August, the Sahitya Sansad (a Literary Association), Bombay, held its second annual gathering and celebrated Krishna Jayanti in St. Xavier's College Hall. Mr. Kanaialal M. Munshi, Advocate, the President of the Sansad, was in the chair.

After the Secretary, Mr. Monherram H. Mehta, read out the report setting out the activities of the Association for the year, Mr. Munshi delivered the annual presidential address and dealt with the subject of "Conventionality in Literature."

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Narsinhrao B. Divetia, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Mr. H. B. Vibhakar, Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya and Mr. G. B. Trivedi who discussed the different activities of the Sansad and expressed their opinion on the point of view set out in the presidential address. After refreshments the meeting dispersed.

"OUR PRESENT-DAY SOCIAL PROBLEMS."

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society of the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, Mr. J. K. Mehta, M.A., Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, delivered a lecture on "Some of Our Present-day Social Problems", on Saturday (the 30th ultimo), with Professor S. R. Davar in the chair. The lecturer discussed the origin, progress, merits and demerits of the Hindu Joint Family System, and exposed the complexity of this historic system in a beautiful manner. He then compared the Joint Family System to the Individual System of the Western Society, and pointed out to the large audience, how and why some of the Hindus attempt to follow the Individual System of the West. The learned lecturer in an inspiring tone dwelt upon the child marriage and the widow marriage now in existence in Indian Society and to our great amazement he showed the traces of early marriages in the early Western Societies, which was corroborated by the President. It interested the audience not a little when the lecturer stated the remarkable contributions of the early Missionaries in India as to the establishment of Widows' Homes and Orphanages, etc. Professor Davar in winding up the meeting summarised the speech of the lecturer in a very lucid and able manner.

GANPATI UTSAV CELEBRATIONS.

BY NATIONAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL MARATHI SCHOOL.

The following is the programme for to-day (Tuesday):— 9 a.m. (S. T.), Sthapana, Dr. Savarker's lecture; 6 p.m. (S. T.), lecture by Principal Puntambeker.

The function is open to all.

BY YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr Vithalbhai J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, will deliver an inaugural address on the occasion of the Ganeshotsav today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, when all are cordially requested to attend.

BY KALKADEVI GANESHOTSAVA MANDAL.

The installation of Shree Ganapati will take place to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. at M. Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street. At 9 p.m. at night, Dr. Narayan Damodar Savarkar and Mr. B. N. Motiwalla will speak on "Organization of Hindi Youths."

BY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the "My Night School" and the Gymnasium Club of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, the first public lecture for the Ganpati Utsav will be delivered by Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A., of the Servant of India Society, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Parel Settlement. The subject is "Service of Man is the Service of God." The "Mella" of the boys of "My Night School" will give a singing performance and the Gymnasium Club will make a display of their swords.

BY KHANDKE CHAWLS.

The Khandke Chawls' Ganeshotsav (Dadar) will begin from this (Tuesday) morning. The first Arti of Ganpati will take place at 9 a.m. and the Mantrajagar ceremony will be performed at 9 p.m. All are cordially requested to take part in the function.

BY KUMBHARWADA RESIDENTS, DADAR.

The following is the programme of the Sarwajanik Ganpati Utsav at Gopal Bhuvan, Kumbharwada, Dadar:—

Tuesday (2nd instant)—Shree Ganpati Sthapane and Bhajan at 9-30 p.m.

Wednesday (3rd instant)—Kirtan of Jogaleker Bova at 9-30 p.m.

Thursday (4th instant)—Pravachan by Mr. Patanker at 9 p.m.

Friday (5th instant)—Dr. Savarker's lecture, 8 p.m.

Saturday (6th instant)—Prof. Sathe's Gayon.

Sunday (7th instant)—Visarjanam.

BY KHANDKE CHAWLS' DADAR RESIDENTS.

On the occasion of the above Ganeshotsav, Mr. Shanker Vishnu Khandeker will deliver a lecture in Marathi to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. All are cordially requested to attend.

RED-TAPE AND LAW'S DELAY

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

The Civil Justice Committee met again on Monday at 11-30 a.m. in the Town Hall, when further evidence was recorded. Mr. Justice Rankin was in the chair.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. C. B Mitchell, Administrator-General, Bombay was the first witness examined.

Mr. Mitchel stated that during the period of two ending 30th June 1924, he obtained 40 Grants of simple letters of Administration in which no question was raised by the Testamentary Registrar.

The average period between the lodging of petition and the issue of grants in these cases was 58 days. Continuing Mr. Mitchell stated that period in either Will or Simple Letters of Administration cases in Somerset House in London was four days only. The delay in Bombay was due to the difference in practice and congestion of work.

With regard to congestion of work, Mr. Mitchell suggested that the pecuniary limit should be advanced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. That would relieve the Testamentary Registrar's Office and owing to the simplicity of practice in the Administrative General's Office, it would afford facility to the public in obtaining grants in smaller estates.

As regards practice, Mr. Mitchell suggested that a copy of the Will and the Translation (if necessary) should be made by the applicant instead of by the Testamentary Registrar's Office. It would do away with much of the copying work.

Mr. Mitchell suggested that Section 22 of Administrator-General's Act should be amended and further submitted that in his opinion there ought to be a time limit for submitting the balance sheets of the registered companies after closing the accounts. The present rules regarding the matter were not fair to the share-holders.

Mr. Douglas Forrest, Assistant Manager, the Orient Life Assurance Company Ltd., was the next witness examined.

Mr. Douglas Forrest asked to give his experience concerning his Company, said that hb settled over 1,000 claims in a year occuring through the death of lives assured.

In majority of these claims before payments of the Policy money could be made, the Company had to insist upon production by the claimant of legal evidence of title to the policy money in the shape of probate of the Will, if any, or Letters of Administration or where the claims come from the Districts or Succession Certificate or an Administrator-General's Certificate where the amount payable was within the pecuniary limit of the Administrator-General. Continuing he added on many occasions, the Company had received complaints from claimants as to the delay in payments of the claim occuring through the insistance of legal evidence of title which in most cases could not be obtained without considerable delay and also without considerable expense as lawyers have in practically all cases to be engaged to procure the evidence of title required.

WHAT COMES IN WAY OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

Mr. Douglas recommended that it was essential in the interests of the people that the spread of the life assurance should be encouraged in every possible way by making it a simpler matter to obtain legal evidence of title to small estates and by increasing the pecuniary limit up to which the Administrator-General could grant Certificates from Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.

RED-TAPE AND LAW'S DELAY.

Mr. Patkar Government Pleader, Bombay was the third witness examined.

Asked by Dr. De Souza as to what were his duties as a Government Pleader, the witness stated that they consisted mainly of appeals in Suits in which the Secretary of State was a party, and cases under the Land Acquisition Act.

Dr. Dt Souza:—Do you consider that there is any reason why cases in which the Secretary of State is a party should be only in the Courts of District Judges?

Mr. Patkar:—It is because of public sentiment, that there are greater chances in getting more impartial justice than in Subordinate Courts. Personally, I am of opinion that Assistant Judges and First Class Subordinate Judges might be entrusted with the work.

Dr. De Souza:—Do you not think that is an unnecessary and uncalled for aspersion on our Subordinate Judges?

Mr. Patkar:—I should think so. But the public feeling on the point is very strong

Dr. De Souza:—Don't you think that Government is much to be blamed for taking a great deal of time in filing their statement in such cases?

Mr. Patkar:—I do not know.

Justice Stewart:—Why should it take as long as six months to file a statement. I know many times the papers are lying on the tables of the Government pleaders for many days before they are sent to the Legal Department for opinion. I fail to understand why such a simple matter should take such a lot of time?

Mr. Patkar:—I have no knowledge of papers lying for a long time on the tables of Government Pleaders.

Continuing Dr. De Souza asked the witness whether it was not a fact that quite reverse was the case when the Secretary of State was the plaintiff and whether there were instructions given to Government Pleaders in such cases, not to allow much time for the defendant, the witness said he had no information on the matter.

LAND ACQUISITION CASES AND THEIR DISPOSALS.

Mr. Patkar was further asked by Dr. De Souza whether the witness had any suggestions to make regarding the disposal of Suits under the Land Acquisition Act. Mr. Patkar said that he had never had an occasion to find fault with the judgments of the Courts in such cases.

Continuing Dr. De Souza asked the witness whether he did not think that in deciding such cases, a special knowledge of land valuation was necessary and that many of the Judges were not in a position to get it in the usual course of their duties and as such would it not be better that specially trained Judges should be appointed to try such cases for the Presidency, the witness replied that he had no objection to the proposal.

With a view to shorten the delays in the Subordinate Courts, Mr. Patkar made the following suggestions:—(1) proper selection of judicial officers. (2) strict supervision over the working of the Subordinate Courts, (3) enforcement of the rule that when a trial had commenced, it should be heard 'de die in diem' until completed, (4) improvement of the Machinery of the service of summonses and other processes of the Court and (5) special training for the Subordinate Judges.

Mr. Patkar was against the extension of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Small Causes Courts but favoured that of the Presidency Small Causes Court.

Mr. F. M. Desai, retired Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad was the next witness. He had to say a good deal about the Subordinate Courts and complained that one of the main causes in the system was the ineffective and insufficient supervision of the Subordinate Courts by the District Judges If that drawback was removed, the witness thought matters would improve, for effective supervision would tend to infuse a healthy tone in the judiciary.

The Committee then adjourned for the next day.

EUROPEAN'S TRAGIC DEATH.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday morning touching the death of Dr. A. O. Taylor, European, aged 40 years, Assistant Surgeon, E. G. Hospital, Bombay.

Mrs. Prudent Adelaide Taylor, wife of the deceased said, the deceased was an L.M.D. and was attached to St. George's Hospital. Witness last saw the deceased at Grace Mansion, Matharpachady on the night of the 25th August. Witness had left the house on the 27th on account of a quarrel with the deceased. After witness left, she received a letter from the deceased threatening to commit suicide. On the evening of the 29th witness heard from a servant that the door of their residence was fastened from inside. Witness went to the police station at Byculla and the Police Inspector accompanied her to the house. When the Inspector threatened to break open the door, deceased opened it. The Inspector spoke to him and as witness was afraid to go in, she left with the Inspector. On the evening of the 30th August she received certain information, in consequence of which she went to the police station and took the Inspector to the house, where the wire netting had to be broken to effect an entrance. Her husband was lying dead on the cot in the bed room. He acted in a strange way for some weeks. He walked about and did not sleep for days. He was very restless and moaned and groaned. He was so strange in his behaviour that witness took away the revolver he had. Deceased was angry with witness, because she had taken some of his letters which she did not return to him. She was advised to return them. Before this he was always on good terms with witness. There was insanity in deceased's family. His uncle, aunt and a cousin were insane and his brother shot himself whilst temporarily insane.

Inspector Nyampaili in the course of his evidence said on the 28th August at 7-30 p.m. he was about to force open the door when Dr. Taylor, came and opened it. He told witness that he had only threatened to commit suicide in order to get his wife to return some letters.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ANGLO-INDIAN GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court; Sergeant Gurney charged John Evans, an Anglo-Indian, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 150 belonging to W. E. Walton, the complainant.

The evidence showed that the complainant had sent his peon to a bank to cash a cheque for Rs. 200 on the 15th August last but as he was late in coming the accused suggested to give him a cheque for Rs. 150 which he said he would cash at a money changer's shop close by. The cheque for Rs. 150 was given which was endossed by the complainant's office stamp and duly cashed but the accused did not turn up and at a later stage said he had lost the money on the race course.

The accused in his statement said the amount of Rs. 150 was given to him as a loan on the condition that it would be returned if he won in races.

His Worship discharged the accused giving him benefit of doubt.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Hasan Bala and Ramsuman Ramfal with attempt to steal in the Alexandra Dock. The evidence showed that the first accused was a liftman and the second accused was a watchman in Alexandra Dock. On the 21st of August last the accused were seen by a Shed clerk named Sequera opening a bale and removing a piece of cloth valued at Rs. 50. They were arrested and handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced them to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTED OF ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, at the Mazagon Police Court, Excise Inspector Mr. N. C. Cama charged Anthony Henriques with possessing 16lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 1,040 without a license.

The facts of this case are that on receipt of certain information Mr. Cama went to Kamatipura 8th Lane at 11 p.m. on 30th ultimo and searched the residence of the accused. From a kitchen among some earthen pots they found a box containing 16 lbs. of opium.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW FORTNIGHTLY URDU LADIES PAPER.

About two months ago a Society called "Moine-Niswan" was started, its object is what it literally means "Women's Help", in every department of life, and the work is getting on splendidly. "Moine-Niswan" undertakes the following works:—

(1) Providing all kinds of sewing and embroideries by order; (2) providing all kinds of halwas, chutneys, savouries, etc.; (3) providing Ustanis for Korani Sharaf, Urdu and Persian teaching; (4) providing supervisors for girls' orphanages, schools, etc.; any other kind of useful help is given.

The ladies belonging to the "Moine-Niswan" are Purdah Nasheen's of good families.

A school for Muslim girls has also been started when Koran, Urdu, Gujerati, English, cooking and sewing is being taught.

A fortnightly ladies' Urdu journal will be started shortly containing interesting and helpful subjects like cooking, useful household hints, embroideries, home remedies, short stories for children, etc., etc.

Those interested may enquire of particulars from Atiya Begum (Organizer), Ridge Road, Bombay.

THE B B. & C. I. RLY. TIME TABLE.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Ptshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	20 25*	7 0

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ALL-INDIA TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT WEST KENTS.

The All-India Rugby Tournament commenced on Monday when two games were play ed. The West Yorks played the Welch regiment on the Oval and the Bombay Gymkhana tried conclusions with the West Kents on the Cooperage. The Cooperage game was witnessed by a large crowd and Rugby Football seemed more interesting than Soccer to the spectators. The Gymkhana who won by 20 points were the better team from the very start but could not score in the initial period. In the second moiety the Gymkhana scored all their twenty points being the result of four conversions. The attack of the Gymkhana was excellent in the latter half and passing extremely good.

The Gymkhana was represented by:—W. H. Hartas (C. Rhorall, C. P. L. Fickling, C. J. Bansford, L. C. Payne, A. R. Robinson, R. H. McLeod, G. H. Critchley, V. C. Wright, G. N. Lawrence, C. G. Scott, H. A. Urquhart, C. P. Bramble, E. F. Hingeley, N. G. Hitch.

TO-DAY.

Gloucesters v. Madras Gymkhana.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

UP-TO-DATE TABLES.

The following tables show the position of teams in the two divisions. The West Yorks have won the first division and are also going to annex the second division. The first division was closely contested for by four teams and the defeat of the Yorks by the R. F. A. was one of the surprises of the season. The City Police have every chance of being runners up in the second league. They have yet to play five gave and there are already 17 points to their credit. No other team has as much chance to be runners up as the City Police

FIRST DIVISION.

	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
West Yorks	14	9	1	4	28	5	22
R. A. (70)	14	8	2	4	33	10	20
Gymkhana	14	9	3	2	28	13	20
B.B., R.F.A.	14	8	3	3	22	15	19
G. I. P.	14	5	8	1	12	25	11
R.A. (101)	14	5	8	1	14	15	11
Y. M. C. A.	14	2	11	1	4	32	5
Staff	14	1	11	2	5	32	4

SECOND DIVISION.

	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
W. Y. (B)	14	14	0	0	54	3	28
Police	11	8	2	1	21	16	17
Gym. (B)	13	7	3	3	26	10	17
G. I. P. (A Blacks)	13	5	6	2	16	17	12
Y.M.C.A. (B)	12	4	7	1	13	35	9
M. T.	14	3	10	1	9	14	7
Hindu Gym.	10	1	6	3	4	32	5
Colaba Un.	12	1	8	3	10	25	5

WORLD'S RUNNING RECORD

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Helsingfors.—Nurmi was credited with five world's running record to-day:—He did 10,000 metres in 30 minutes 6 and two-fifths seconds; 4 miles in 19 minutes 18 and seventeenths seconds; 5 miles in 24 minutes and 13 two-fifths seconds; 6 miles in 29 minutes seven and four-fifths seconds. In half an hour running he did 9957 metres.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD FLIERS

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A telegram from Halifax (Nova Scotia) reports that two American world-fliers who left Ivigtut, Greenland, at 6/29 for Labrador arrived at Icetickle Harbour, Labrador, at 2/18 this afternoon, all well. An earlier telegram stated that the United States cruiser Richmond had reported having sighted the aviators at 11/31 about half way across to Labrador. The conditions were then favourable.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

New York.—Smith's and Nelson's flight from Ivigtut to Icetickme was performed in perfect weather. A Northwest wind from 20 to 40 miles per hour speeded up the machines which sometimes travelled 125 miles an hour. A group of pressmen and few fisherfolk were on the shore and cheered the fliers on their arrival.—Reuter.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

Six different Prize Examination Schemes have been announced by the League for the Matric students of all the High Schools of Bombay, details of which are as under:—

(1) Scheme Nos. 28 and 29 are meant for Matric students (boys) of any High School of Bombay; (2) Scheme No. 30 is meant for lady students of Matric Class of any High School of Bombay; (3) Scheme Nos. 31 and 32 are meant for Christian students of any High School of Bombay; (4) Scheme No. 33 is meant for Parsi students of either sex of Matric Class of any High School of Bombay.

Amount of Rs. 150 for prizes for Scheme Nos. 28, 29 and 30 (Rs. 50 for each) has been promised by Sheth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri. Sheth Surajmal Lallubhai Jhaveri has promised to pay Rs. 100 as prizes for Scheme Nos. 31 and 32 (Rs. 50 each). Prizes of Rs. 50 for Scheme Nos. 33 and 34 for Parsi have been promised by Y. M. Zoroastrian Association and Anukampa Fund jointly.

The final date for sending the forms for registration is September 15th, 1924.

Forms of registration and other particulars may be had either from the Heads of Institutions or from the Office of the League.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PRIZES RS. 200.

In view of the great success of the League's Prize Competition Examination Schemes in Bombay, the Committee have decided to extend the competition to Matric students of the High Schools of Bombay Presidency excluding High Schools of Bombay proper, for whom examination schemes have already been announced.

The particulars of the above are as under:—Scheme Nos. 44, 45, 46 and 47 are meant for Matric students of any recognised or National High School of Central, Northern, Southern and Sind Division respectively of the Bombay Presidency.

Sheth Lalbhai Kalyanbhai Jhaveri of Bombay has kindly promised to pay Rs. 200 being the amount of prizes (Rs. 50 for each scheme).

Students are required to buy books of reference from the League at a nominal prize and have to submit essays on or before the 1st November, 1924.

Forms of registration can be had from the heads of respective institutions or from the office of the League.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of students of Mr. B. E. Somani's Morning and Night Classes started for factory-boys was held under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., on Saturday, the 23rd ultimo, in the evening, at the D. C. Mission Hall, Parel. After an interesting programme of songs, dialogues and recitations, Mr. Patwardhan, Principal of the Classes, delivered an address on "Labour and Education", in which he stated how labour was illiterate in India and what steps are required to be taken to bring education within their reach.

Prizes were then distributed to the successful students and the President in his concluding remarks asked the students to be self-reliant and to discard the idea that they are low.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING—FIRST DAY.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE COUNTRY BRED DERBY.—Distance 7 furlongs.

JOVIALITY 1
MYSTERY 2
ORATOR 3

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

EDDY 1
TREASURY 2
PRECIOUS LASS 3

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

ORANGE WILLIAM 1
SOLO BRIDGE 2
FLAMING ORB 3

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVIDE 1
UNRULY 2
KASER GIRL 3

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SAUCE 1
NIGHT WATCHMAN 2
LOMOND HILLS 3

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

NURSE BOBS 1
FLUTTER FLY 2
ERINITE 3

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

ISLAND LORD 1
MARTENORA 2
LUCKY LAD 3

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

SOME SURPRISE 1
FAITHFUL 2
RARITY 3

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1¼ miles.

NAFA 1
DIRRAH 2
KHAYUM 3

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(1st Race Starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500 second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Nurse Bobs 9-8, My Realm 9-0, Mimi 8-11, Grand Excel 8-10 Lowborn 8-9, Talma 8-7 Erinite 8-6, Luxini 8-2, Ojira 8-1, Zea 7-13, Merry Gift 7-12, Flutter Fly 7-11; Arrowy 7-7; Pin Money 7-6.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Gilray 9-8, Lucky Lad 8-3, Dollarina 8-12, Golden Vision 8-8, Scandalous 8-7, Martenora 8-7, Le Belle Frisquin 8-7, Sandra 8-2 Island Lord 7-13, Pendant 7-12, Mary's Lamb 7-9, Milk Maid 7-2.

THE CRITERION PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

For Horses.

Eddy 9-5 Eudorette 9-3, Treasury 8-11, Harry Tate 8-6, Moonshiner 8-6, First Grade 8-3; Starshot 8-3, Hatchford 8-3, Southern Beauty 8-3, Count Palatine 8-3, Ulster Lad 8-3 Northern Light 8-3, Discobolus 82 Precious Lass 7-10.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY.

A Gold Cup value £100. The Cup and Rs. 9,000 second Rs. 4,000, third Rs. 2,000. For Country-breds.

Joviality 9-0, Orator 9-0, Mystery 8-11, Romance 8-11, Pomona 8-11; Esme 8-11, Polite Lass 8-11, Baby Bunting 8-11, Sugar Kilanti 8-11.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs.

Khayum 9-2 Confederacy 9-0, Million 8-12, Shemal 8-12, Zohal 8-12, Nafa 8-12; Cairo 8-12; Vazirulmulk 8-11; Dirrah 8-8; Johur 8-7, Basra Hope 8-7, Sandersox 8-1, Nassim 7-11, Guinea 7-10, Sheboob 7-10; Tarick 7-6.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winners Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. For Arabs.

Schoo 9-0, Some Surprise 8-10, Kitab 8-8, Nassim 8-3, Sum Total 8-7, Haza 8-7, Rarity 8-7, Mooshir 8-7, Sweden 8-7; Cossack 8-7; Khataf 8-7.; Faithful 8-4, Zubeid 8-4, Young Tara 8-1; Rami 8-1, Officer 8-1, Aga 8-1 Kardmava 8-1, Villa 7-11; Nazim Beg 7-11, Cardiff 7-11, Adwan 7-11, Ferozeshah 7-11; Burra Sham 7-11 Mootrub 7-11, Vadnan 7-11, Summit 7-7; Visto 6-10.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

The Count 9-7, Red Cross Boy 8-12, Tarvie 8-11, Divide 8-9, Golden Fancy 8-7, Chummy 8-6 Foreman 8-5, Kaser Girl 8-4, Unruly 8-3, Krishnakumari 8-1, Magical Mike 8-0, Princess Fari 7-13 Bridal Blush 7-9, Voltage 7-2.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Husky 9-3, Murmansk 9-0, Bold Danby 8-12, Danzig 8-11, Night Watchman 811, Bouillotte 8-7 Mist 8-6, Belvedere 8-4 Lomond Hills 8-4, Crushed Glass 8-0 Sauce 8-0 Belle Syme 7-13.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

For Horses.

Orange William 9-7, Solo Bridge 9-2, Bell Metal 9-2, Aborigine 9-2, Owen Roe 9-2; Flaming Orb 9-2, Swithin 9-2, Quarryman 8-7, Wasp 8-6.

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

FRESH SHIPMENTS RECEIVED
IN
CONTINENTAL WHITE GLAZED TILES
AND
ASBESTOS SEMI-COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS
in all the assorted sizes.
PRICES LOWEST
Apply to
F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Merchants and Contractors in Marble, Flooring tiles English and Continental, white glazed tiles, majolica tiles, cement, etc.,
20 A, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY No. 1.

BUSINESS MEN!
Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition. (1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS:
MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NO FIRM HAS TO PAY INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX
when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp.
Nagindas & Maneklal
30, Hanuman Building,
Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
TELE: No. 22560.

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING
All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.
Write to :—
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
67, Apollo St., Fort.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC MEETING
IN HONOUR OF
Mahatma Gandhi

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, there will be a PUBLIC MEETING in honour of MAHATMA GANDHI at

SETH RAMCHANDRA RAMVALLABH GODOWN
NEW CHINCH BUNDER ROAD, near Wadi Bunder Bridge, MANDVI Bombay, 3.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), THE 2ND SEPT. 1924, AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)

SHRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU will preside.

SPEAKERS: Messrs. Jayakar, Natrajan. Nariman, Bharucha, Chhotani, Khadilker, J. K. Mehta, Dr. Savarkar and others.

THERE WILL BE SPECIAL ACCOMODATION FOR LADIES.

SECRETARIES.
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1924.

THE MIND OF BRITISH LIBERALISM

It is often said that there is nothing to choose between a Liberal and a Tory of England so far as their attitude towards Indian national aspirations is concerned. That is, no doubt, true; nevertheless there are important distinctions. For example, while a Tory paper dealing with the present situation in India would paint it as "dangerous", a Liberal journal would only call it "complicated," a word impossible to miss in any Britisher's dissertation on the Indian problem. We should have thought that this baffling quality of Indian politics would have the effect of making these Liberal writers more humble and less positive in their analysis of Indian affairs. But, as it is, the only thing admirable about them is their naive self-confidence. There are, however, other differences. A boycott of the legislatures from without is denounced by the Liberals who ask Indian nationalists to follow political action and get into the legislatures yet when that is done, with consequences that are hardly in accord with their convenience, complacency, or prestige, they turn round and condemn that method. The Tories, at any rate, are more consistent since Indian nationalism and all the lines it pursues are anathema to them. But the supreme Liberal panacea is goodwill. Insignificant details like justice or national liberty do not appeal to them, minor problems like those of equality fail to move them, even the favourite *cliche* of constitutionalism has no value for they want simply goodwill.

Take, for example, the London "Nation" which in an article appropriately headed the "Tangle in India" stresses, as usual, the "complicated" nature of the Indian problem. And no wonder. When we read that "during the coming autumn the powers and the difficulties of the provincial Governments are likely to be uppermost" the matter does seem complicated; else how can "powers" become uppermost as well as difficulty? This utter obscurity—in language no less than in politics—is due to the tactics of the Swarajist party whose policy was to be put to a "crucial test" at the end of August—a test which it has stood quite successfully. Despite the frantic efforts of the bureaucracy to legalise unconstitutional acts by executive fiat, despite its threats and coglery, its defiance of the will of the Council and its bribe of a third ministership, it has been thoroughly beaten in its own game and with its own weapons while two provincial legislatures have ceased to function. The "Nation's" professions of liberalism, however, would not be consistent with the approval of such a state. Lord Olivier, as is well-known, had hinted about the possibility of the Governor of Bengal following the glorious lead of Sir Frank Sly and "govern in defiance of the Legislative Council". "Clearly," the "Nation" remarks "that would not be possible, since Lord Reading and Lord Lytton could not lay themselves open to the reproach of falling back upon the Cromwellian, or Mussolinian, solution of a constitutional difficulty"—as though there was any need of reproaching Lords Reading and Lytton for following any other policy than their own and there were any difference of opinion among Indians about the existence of the mask of autocracy which the reformed constitution wears. Anyhow the question is no longer one of speculation, but of fact. What the "Nation" dreaded has come to pass. And as the comments of the British Press on the Swarajist triumph in Bengal show, Liberal organs like the "Manchester Guardian" or the "Westminster Gazette" practically endorse the decision of the Governor to suspend the constitution. So probably will the "Nation." For the trouble about the Swarajist, as of non-co-operation, policy generally is that you must either acknowledge the right of the people to rule themselves or else be driven to govern by sheer constitutional force—constitutional, no doubt, yet after all force.

It is of little avail to bemoan the lack of goodwill, as the "Gurdian" does, or to look forward to a better "atmosphere" to work the political system. Atmospheres are, at bottom, a product of the system and no amount of goodwill, even if it can be artificially generated could compensate for a fundamental political injustice. It is not because there is resentment and discontent that the present system does not work: it is because of the existence of this system that feelings of mutual distrust and unrest are so wide-spread and intense. But if a policy of a simple refusal of supplies till redress of grievances indicates the unfitness of Indians for Swaraj, surely the forefathers of Englishmen who utilised the same weapon stand condemned for their unfitness. Even more. For they were striving against their own countrymen while Indians, as Pandit Motilal Nehru observed in the Assembly last March, do not possess even this right to refuse in all cases—such is the "constitutional" system with its reserved subjects, its powers of certification, and its automatic re-transfer of subjects though the question whether more subjects should be transferred or not requires an elaborate enquiry. The reason is plain. Indian fitness for conducting their own affairs has to be proved—as the "Guardian" suggests—to the satisfaction of the British people but the capacity of Lyttons and Slys—pace the "Nation"—to rule or misrule other nations is beyond doubt. That self-arrogated task of examining India from the elementary standard of Montford scheme to the graduation of Dominion status often leads to fantastic results. The "Nation", for instance, remarks that to the national demand for autonomy, "the reply of British Liberals cannot very well be in doubt. They will say: show us the foundations of your scheme." And it asks on their behalf, where are the elements out of which to construct a Swaraj for India "in the endless variety of Indian society and amid the disunity which declares itself to-day"? To which the answer is, first, that the scepticism of a governing caste is necessarily self-interested and its judgment about the race it dominates and exploits can hardly be considered impartial. Moreover, if India could become a united, determined and contented nation under British aegis there would be no need for Swaraj. It is as a condition of achieving such unity that India demands Swaraj and to make the attainment of unity a condition of it is preposterous. But what is most important, it is precisely to consider questions of communal and racial readjustments that the nation demands a conference and the Government refuse it.

LOCAL BOARDS.

We thank the Acting Director of Information, whose letter regarding our article on the local boards we published yesterday, for giving us another opportunity of examining Government policy in the matter. In the first place we must point out that our comments were directed against the actual administration of local boards as revealed in the Government resolution of July 2, last and the appendices published along with it. We did not, therefore, trouble our readers with the probable consequences of the working of the new Act of 1923 about which the official apologist is himself in doubt. Coming to specific points, we must confess our utter inability in the year of grace 1924 to argue with impossible officials about the urgent necessity of making all boards wholly elective. Nobody, we suppose, now seriously admits the Government's claim to be the self-constituted *ma-bap* of minorities and backward classes whose interests may well be protected by reserving, if necessary, a certain number of seats. Civilised nations all the world over are generally agreed on the need of making all local institutions wholly responsible to the people and it is only a revelation of the deep-seated poison in our political system that high officials are found laboriously pleading the necessity of keeping one-fourth of the total number of members under the thumb of Government.

We may now turn to the figures with which the Director has essayed to score a debating point. The printer's devil unwittingly substituted in our article in question 4 instead of 1 as the number of elected presidents for 1921-22. We wonder, however, if the Director appreciates the huge joke of congratulating Government on permitting only two more boards at the end of a whole year to elect their own chairman leaving 24 out of 27 boards at the mercy of Government nominees! And how shall we applaud the generosity of Government who graciously nominate non-officials instead of officials for all the 27 district boards except one? As regards taluka boards our figures stand unchallenged. Here again the Director has tried to make much capital out of the nomination of 111 non-officials as against the election of only 19 presidents, the total number of taluka boards being 222. Need we point out the difference that exists between superannuated Rao Bahadurs foisted on boards by Government and elected presidents of their own choice? We must also confess that all the platitudes about the deep-rooted love of some municipalities for official presidents leave us unmoved. It is, indeed, amazing to see Government stifling people's initiative under a caste-iron system for a number of years and then using it as an argument for postponing the day of relief. The expenditure on education and medical services was wrongly given in millions instead of lakhs. Thus the total expenditure on education increased roughly from 89 to 87 lakhs and that on medical services decreased roughly from 10 to 9 lakhs. The correct figures, however, only aggravate the failure of Government instead of diminishing it. Local boards as they are being worked to-day are practically a part of Government machinery. Government must, therefore, shoulder the blame for making such a miserable progress in education and for actually retarding that of medical relief. And the Director himself is so keenly conscious of the obvious conclusion that he has obstained from giving the correct figures.

As to his criticism of our remarks about the Panchayats, being perhaps new to his office he may be excused his ignorance. But if he had referred to the debates of the Legislative Council during the progress of the legislation and the newspaper files of that period he would have been better enlightened about the nature of the public demand. However liberal the promises of the new Act may be there is no hope of true reform so long as the unbending bureaucratic spirit of the present regime is not replaced by an attitude of liberal and sympathetic helpfulness. This consummation so devoutly to be wished, for, again, largely depends on the intensity of popular agitation. We, therefore, once again appeal to all Congress Committees to make arrangements for capturing the largest number of seats at the next elections and to work them for the political emancipation of the country.

Notes of the Day.

Britain and Sudan.

British statesmen, including members of the present Government, will do well to realise that an attitude towards the Sudanese question such as that assumed by Lord Parmoor and Mr MacDonald in their recent speeches can only lead to the further alienation of the sympathy of the people of Sudan from British official circles and to the strengthening of the demand for closer union with Egypt. It is childish on the part of any British politician to imagine that the Sudanese who are one in religion and culture with the Egyptians and between whom and the Egyptians there has also been continuity of political touch extending not over decades but centuries, will prefer British rule to the rule either of themselves or their brethren of the lower regions of the Nile. Blood will be always thicker than water. No people are so dead spiritually as not to desire and hope for self-government in the near or distant future. Only till three years ago the world was being told by British politicians that the Egyptian Fellaheen preferred the white-man's rule to that of the demogogues among their own countrymen. But we hear no more of such statements to-day. The misrepresentation of the feelings of the Sudanese, however, continues—indeed, more actively than before, because movement gaining ground both in the Sudan and Egypt to link up the destinies of the two countries *de facto* as much as it is now *de jure*. The pro-Egypt demonstrations now being held throughout the Sudan must disillusion British politicians who may be imagining that whatever betide Egypt the Sudan will remain in the British grip to the end. The political awakening in Egypt was bound to extend to the Sudan. Great Britain professing to pay solemn homage to the principle of self-determination cannot long prevent the Sudanese claiming that right without utterly discrediting itself in the eyes of the world. The Sudanese like the Egyptians will have to be conceded sooner or later the right to choose their masters, whether they be their own representatives or Egyptians or even the British.

"Crude" Police Surveillance

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member of the Madras Government, had obviously a very uncomfortable time of it in facing the volley of questions in the Legislative Council on the subject of the police surveillance of Mr. Zavitski, the Polish (?) Russian visitor to the Cocanada Congress. He has not yet mastered completely the art of verbal jugglery in which most European officials in this country are past masters. He got himself entangled early in such a maze of contradictions that only the timely presidential intervention saved him from a debacle. He stated at one time that the Government were not aware of the existence of Mr. Zavitski or that he was under police surveillance and that only after calling for a report they learnt that he was shadowed by the police. Asked whether the police were expected to report to the Government the names of the persons whom they shadowed, Mr. Iyer had to admit the fact. If that was the case, how is the professed ignorance of the Government to be explained? Then, again, Mr. Iyer sought to excuse the conduct of the police by remarking that the latter were allowed some latitude and discretion and that "when they found a person with a name which sounded Russian or German and that he was wandering about," they undertook surveillance. Even if the Indian police are yet unaware that the war in Europe has come to an end and the Russians and Germans have ceased to be the "enemies" of the British Government, need these guardians of the safety of the State have demonstrated their distrust of this traveller "with a name which sounded Russian or German," in the open and disgustingly offensive manner reported in the papers? Mr. Iyer is even obliged to admit that the surveillance was undertaken "somewhat crudely." But this crudity of the police disgusted even such an obviously extremely patient man like Mr. Zavitski and moved him to retaliate on them in a manner which, we may be sure, neither they nor Mr. Iyer are likely to forget for a long time. Mr. Iyer did not disclose any information as to whether Government had expressed their displeasure at the conduct of the police and punished those responsible for the insult offered to Mr. Zavitski. Yet, Mr. Iyer, we dare say, will complain, if occasion arises, like Lord Lytton or any other member of the bureaucracy, that the public are not "cooperating with the police." Do the police deserve that co-operation and are the authorities doing anything to instil a true sense of public duty in the police? Are they not, on the other hand, trying to slur over the shortcomings of the police and to whitewash their sins of commission and omission? Not until is there a change in the mentality of those who control the police administration, can any one hope for a higher sense of responsibility to prevail among the rank and file of the police.

Mr. Montagu's Statue.

The Montagu Memorial Committee has decided to place the statue of Mr. Montagu near Lord Hardinge's statue on the Apollo Bunder. The authorities concerned, however, we understand, are reluctant to place the site at the disposal of the Committee. We have not been able to discover the cause of this reluctance. Is the reluctance due to the fact that Mr. Montagu was the author of the ill-fated Reforms, whose failure, in the eyes of the authorities in Bombay, does not entitle him to the mark of honour accorded to a Viceroy? And, surely, it cannot have anything to do with his religion which he shares with the present head of the administration in the country.

Municipal Publicity.

The Corporation has asked the Municipal Commissioner to make a report on the advisability of starting a municipal journal. Similar steps are being taken in Calcutta. The Commissioner, of course, declined to add the worry of an editor to his other multifarious duties. There was a complaint from some members that the Bombay Press did not take much notice of municipal questions. The Commissioner, however, very rightly said that the Press in Bombay gave more attention to these matters than elsewhere, and if some members did not find their oratorical efforts duly enshrined in the columns of the daily papers, they had to thank themselves for it. The Commissioner complained that the members along with him were sometimes misreported, through no fault of the reporters. This complaint of "misreporting" is common to all countries on the globe, particularly when the speakers want to repudiate inconvenient statements, which they make, without often being themselves conscious of doing so, in the heat of the debate. A municipal journal can only have a limited circulation, and as most of the matter is of parochial interest it can only appeal to a limited number of readers. Primarily the object of the suggestion is to spread among the citizens of Bombay knowledge of municipal matters, but it is doubtful how far that object will be achieved by the proposed journal.

BOMBAY'S NEGLECTED SUBURBS

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION

(By G. B. TRIVEDI.)

II.*

There appears to be unanimity of non-official opinion about the unsuitability of the present Notified Area Committees. Some, however, desire to continue these small local bodies making them wholly elective on a wide franchise like that of the Council. If this is not possible under the District Municipal Act which has created these committees, they would have Village Panchyats to replace them. They consider their suburban life as village-life. They work in Bombay in many cases from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. and come to sleep in the suburbs and so they think they have no interest in the satisfactory provision and maintenance of public utility services in their local areas. But they forget that their women and children remain at home and if they live in insanitary surroundings, they ultimately suffer. They also forget that we do not live to earn but earn to live and life is at home and with your neighbours and not in our offices or shops. We must have amenities of life in our local areas and must see that they are well-provided and maintained and village Panchayat is too primitive an institution for suburbs inhabited by merchants and intelligentsia of a progressive city like Bombay. So we must emerge from the stage of Village Panchayats and Notified Area Committees. The next question is: shall we have a big suburban municipality for the whole area from Bandra and Kurla upto Borivli and Mulund constituted like the Bombay Municipality with a civilian as Municipal Commissioner and having all important municipal officers like Health Officer, Chief Engineer, Schools Secretary, etc., looking after our sanitation, roads, education and lighting? If this large suburban area of 150 square miles, six times the size of the city, had been even partially developed and inhabited, or had there been such a prospect in near future, we should welcome such an idea. For Outer London they have a County Council but outer London has a population of seventy lakhs and is more thickly populated than the city itself. But our Outer Bombay though six times larger in area has only one-eighth population of the city.

Failure of Development Department.

Our development officers drew rosy pictures of suburban development as will be seen from the following observation of the Collector of the Suburban District in April 1921:—"In the course of next five years the increase (in population) will be without precedent." Three years have passed—and yet there is no increase worth the name. By such unjustifiable rosy pictures and by exaggerating land-value in the suburbs the Revenue Department has increased new assessment rates on non-agricultural lands from ten to seventy times without adding any amenities in our suburban life. With the same object they have sent 54 lakhs on water supply and 6 lakhs on electric supply at Ambernath. Had they spent the same amount in the suburbs we would have both these amenities here to attract people from the city. Unfortunately the Development officers have done nothing to provide these public utility services in the suburbs; they have wasted our development funds in widening and tarring our trunk roads and in putting up a tramway between Andheri and Kurla and Kurla to the New Garden City at Chembur which will not get enough traffic to pay even interest charges. Had these funds been used in providing sewage, drainage, electricity and independent water supply to the suburbs, we would have really an Outer Bombay worthy of the city. Without such provisions the suburbs will take years to develop and, therefore, the idea of having one big Municipality for the whole Area must be brushed aside as impracticable for the present.

Present Chaos.

The next question is how to divide the whole area into convenient Municipalities, small or great. Before we discuss this question there is one set of opinion to be considered. People of Vile Parle have demanded a small Municipality of their own. They have the model of the Ghatkoper Municipality before them. That Municipality although small is well-managed and it serves as a good model. In contrast to that, there is the Kurla Municipality which is in constant danger of being suspended. The Bandra Municipality, though not small, is an example of how our Local Self-Government can be a play of party politics. The best antidote to such local quarrels is to group two or three adjacent places in a Municipality; so that in the management will not be too much parochial. Most of the places are too small to maintain an efficient staff. There is hardly any other source of income except the house property tax. Except at Bandra and Kurla there are no markets and no bazars worth the name. The Collector remarks in the Administration Report of 1921-22: "Of local trade and industry in the district there is only quarrying. There is not even an average "Bori's shop" in the place and to purchase a screw it is necessary to go to Bombay." Thus it will be seen that small village municipalities cannot be efficient and will only be amplified Notified Area Committees. The present villages which have Notified Area Committees at present have a population of about 5000 souls who live in scattered bunglows and chawls in an area of one or two miles. It is a small area for taking up municipal work efficiently. But if a group of villages, say for example, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri be grouped together they can form a city municipality of over 15,000 souls and as such can have a chief Executive Officer, a Health Officer and an Engineer and can deal direct with the Government and not the Commissioner as small Town Municipalities have to do. Beside, in the case of City Municipalities

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of August 26.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN TO BE STARTED

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A meeting of the Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this afternoon passed a resolution on the motion of Maulvi Syed Majid Buksh and Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, urging the boycott of British goods, especially British cloth, and the conducting of an intensive campaign of picketting foreign cloth shops throughout Bengal. A Committee was formed to decide how to conduct the campaign and give effect to the resolution.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TAKING PART IN SPORTS IN AMERICA

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Prince of Wales yesterday morning spent two hours in exercising his polo ponies on polo grounds near Westbury. One of his mounts was on pony Kitty which Major Metcalfe will use in cup matches. Thereafter the Prince had a long motor trip. He will sail up to Long Island Sound in a steam yacht to-day. There he participates in a scratch game of polo and possibly may visit Belmontpark to see Epinard and meet some of the best American horses including Zev and Ladkin in a six furlong race, the first of series of three International Sweepstakes. —Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Trade Union Congress was opened today in the City Hall, Hull. Seven hundred delegates, representing four and a half million members, were present. Mr. Purcell, a member of the House of Commons who presided said, that the Labour Party's task was to capture every legislative and administrative post. Referring to the position of the German workers, Mr. Purcell said that the British Trade unionism ought to insist that, if the reparations and indemnities had to be paid under the Dawes scheme, they should be paid without injury to the recipients and the burden should fall upon the exploiter and the profiteer. Mr. Purcell commended the Russian Treaty and warned the Congress of the possibility of opposition to the Treaty which might decide the fate of Government.—Reuter.

PAGEANT OF EMPIRE

HUGE CROWDS CHEER PERFORMERS.

LONDON, Sept 1

Amid drenching rain but cheered by 60,000 spectators, the pageant of the Empire concluded on Saturday night with Southseas episode and wound up with performers massing in the centre of the Stadium singing "Land of Hope and Glory" in which the spectators also joined. The Stadium during next fortnight will be devoted to unparalleled searchlight and torchlight tattoo and thirty-five army regiments will participate. The rehearsal yesterday included realistic air raid with searchlights and anti-aircraft guns and bombdropping. The airmen successfully bombed and set a tower in the Stadium on fire. The closing feature every night will be spectators and performers singing hymn "Abide with Me" accompanied by massed Guards' Bands.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI ON TRADE UNIONISM

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Siena.—In a speech while unveiling a war memorial, Sgr. Mussolini made a bid for Labour support because, firstly, the Fascist Trade Unionism was better than the "Red" Trade Unionism which, by class warfare, had created an abyss between citizens; secondly Government was solid and would not yield to any attacks; thirdly Fascism followed the policy of peace with dignity and discipline from which workers had everything to gain.—Reuter.

OPENING OF LEAGUE'S ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Geneva.—The fifth assembly of the League of Nations was opened to-day. The public galleries were packed. Mr. Hymans, acting President, who was given an ovation, in a speech described the progress of the League and affirmed that the League was indispensable to the life of nations.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

12522

NAGPUR FRACAS.

MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ INJURED.

HIS STATEMENT AS EYE WITNESS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

In the recent Hindu-Muslim fracas at Nagpur Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj happened to be a chance witness and he also received an injury. He made the following statement in the course of an interview:—

He had been to Nagpur on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, on some private as well as Congress work. Arriving there by the morning mail from Wardha, about 9 a.m. he was proceeding along the Walker Road in his tonga. This was the well-known Pola Marbodh celebration day of the Hindus. Finding the crowd in front of him increasing, Mr. Jamnalal got down from the tonga and walked along. On the way, he heard people talking of Hindu-Muslim troubles resulting in stone-throwing, use of lathies and even firing. The last one, of course, was entirely without foundation. Mr. Jamnalal, however, hurried along in anxiety, when he found a wounded Mahomedan lying on the roadside, picked him up and placed him in his tonga. Soon after, he was informed of another wounded Mahomedan lying in a roadside house. He too was taken into the same tonga. The City Superintendent Mr. Sant Singh was hard by. Mr. Bajaj requested him to take charge of the wounded. Mr. Singh said that he was too busy and asked Mr. Bajaj to take care of his charge. Meanwhile a small crowd of Hindus rushed out, challenging the Mahomedans to an open fight. Mr. Bajaj was engaged in pacifying them, when a Mussalman beat severely a Hindu lying there, while one of the Hindus attacked the unprotected wounded in the tonga and delivered a number of dastardly strokes with sticks on the ankle-bone of one of them. A number of Mahomedans had rushed out at this stage, and begun to throw brickbats. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj was caught unawares, with no workers at hand. The number of the mounted police had dwindled down to only two. The crowd's fury looked uncontrollable and Mr. Jamnalal's head escaped a big piece of stone just because of a nod (*sic*). Soon after another piece struck him on the right hand, inflicting a wound in the flesh between the thumb and the forefinger. Mr. Bajaj was asked by both the Hindus and the Mussalmans to remove himself from the scene. But he pointed out to them that his duty was in their midst, and he would plead for peace, even if he were to be struck dead on the spot. Thereafter the crowd appreciably thinned down.

Mr. Jamnalal lingered on the scene till all was over, and till he had received the news of the safe arrival of the wounded at the hospital. By this time it was about noon and he returned to his residence. His wound was treated and stitched at two places. He is in Wardha now and the wound is expected to heal up in the course of a week.

"AN UNINTENDED VICTIM."

Questioned, Mr. Bajaj was not sure if the stone that struck him was from the side of the Hindus or of the Mahomedans. On enquiry from those around him, his impression was that it was from the side of the Hindus. The fact was that, whoever might be the thrower of the stones, the stones were never deliberately aimed at him, and like so many others in the crowd he was an unintended victim. Although no deaths took place eight persons are reported to have been wounded of whom two have been badly injured. By far the greater sufferers were the Mahomedans. On the question of blame between the parties, he said, it was clear that the Mahomedans began stone-throwing first, while the provocation appeared to have been given by the Hindus by carricaturing the Mahomedans.

Mr. Jamnalal's impression is that, although few in number, the police were active so far as he could gather on the spot.

SITUATION REASSURING.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

Except for one or two isolated attacks on the Hindus by the Mahomedans this morning the whole day passed off quietly. The indoor patients are progressing well. Thousands of Mahomedans attended the funeral ceremony of the Mahomedan victim. The police have made arrangement to cope with any disturbance and the situation is reassuring.

WILL SWARAJISTS ACCEPT MINISTERSHIPS!

AN INTERPRETATION OF CALCUTTA DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 1.

Explaining in a public meeting the significance of the proceedings held at the meeting of the Swaraj Party at Calcutta, which he had attended, Mr. D. K. Kane, M. L. C. said that the changed policy and rules of conduct to be pursued by the Swarajists in the Councils gave, in his opinion, a latitude to them to accept ministerships, which posts, he maintained, were not strictly a matter of gift by the Government, but were their own as a matter of right.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. in winding up the proceedings said that they would compel the C. P. Government either to convene a meeting of the Legislative Council or to dissolve it and embark upon a new general election.

MINOR RULER OF TRAVANCORE.

SENIOR RANI BECOMES REGENT.

INSTALLATION DURBAR AT TRIVANDRUM.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 1.

An installation Durbar took place to-day in the Durbar Hall in front of which a parade was held. In the rear were drawn up the State Elephants in line. Her Highness the senior Rani arrived at the Durbar Hall punctually. On alighting she was received by the Dewan when the assembled troops paid her the usual honours. His Highness the Minor Maharaja arrived a little after and on alighting was received by the Dewan when 21 guns were fired. The Agent to the Governor-General then arrived in State carriage escorted by a detachment of His Highness's Body-guard and was received under the usual salute from the artillery posted at the Police parade ground behind the public offices and from the troops. He was received by the Dewan on alighting from the carriage and was conducted to the centre of the Durbar Hall where he was welcomed by His Highness the Maharaja and led to his seat, His Highness taking a seat to the left of the Throne while Her Highness the Senior Rani was seated to the right. After a brief conversation the Agent to the Governor-General and the audience rose and the Agent conducted His Highness the Maharaja to the Throne and presented him with a plumed and jewelled turban, a part of the insigna of the Sovereignity. His Highness invested himself with these and took his seat on the Throne.

The Political Agent then conducted Her Highness sthe Senior Rani to the Ragent's chair to the right of the Throne and Her Highness took her seat in the chair. The Political Agent then read out his proclamation when everything was perfectly still in a tone clear and audible to every one and when that was over the audience resumed their seats and a salute of 21 guns was fired. As the salutes was being fired presents were exchanged between His Highness the Maharaja and the Political Agent and simultaneously selected prisons were liberated from the local central prison. His Highness the Maharaja, Her Highness, and the Agent to the Governor-General accompanied by the Dewan, the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade and the Assistant to the Political Agent then moved to the tribune erected especially for the occasion in front of the Durbar Hall, where the officers, the members of the Legislative Council, the leading citizens and selected press representatives were standing. From the tribune the Chief Secretary read in Malayalam the Agent to the Governor-General's proclamation. Her Highness, the Regent's proclamation was read out in Malayalam by Sarvadhikariyakkar, the Palace Manager. A salute of 21 guns was fired again. His Highness the Maharaja, Her Highness the Regent and the Political Agent accompanied by other Officers returned to the Durbar Hall and resumed their seats. The Political Agent then addressed Their Highnesses, to which Her Highness the Regent made a suitable reply. Then His Highness garlanded the Political Agent, who took leave of Their Highnesses and left the Durbar Hall. He was followed by His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Regent. A huge crowd was present outside the public office premises but perfect order prevailed. For the first time the Indian ladies were invited along with the gentlemen and they were given seats along with the rest.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

CONTEMPLATED ADVANCE TOWARDS SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Shanghai.—A message from Soochow says that Marshal Chinsichyuan, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, is ready to advance towards Shanghai. A decisive move is expected in four or five days. Chinsichyuan commands a hundred thousand men, which, if necessary, can be increased by agreement with Wupeifu, the leader of the rival Chihla faction and also possesses several Vickers Vimy aeroplanes with foreign pilots including six Frenchmen. Thirty-two gas cylinders arrived Soochow yesterday.—Reuter.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS ORDERED TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Washington.—Three destroyers have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai and a gun boat to Amoy as a measure of precaution.—Reuter.

N. W. RAILWAY DISASTER

FURTHER DETAILS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

Further details received regarding the Railway accident near Montgomery show that four postal workers were in one compartment, their families being in the adjoining carriage. All of them, it is stated were killed and a police constable travelling with a prisoner was also killed along with his charge. The wreckage which was 50 feet high has been completely removed and the trains are running as before.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA

SINISTER BRITISH PRESS PROPAGANDA

CONDITIONS IN INDIA

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES' EXPOSURE

A public meeting was held on Saturday evening in the M. E. Centenary Church Grant Road, Bombay, when speeches were delivered by the Rev. Fred. Wood on "Prohibition in America," by Bishop J. W. Robinson on "The latest information about Prohibition in America" and by Miss Mary J. Campbell on "Indian Conditions" Mr. K. Natrajan presided.

Mr. Natrajan in opening the proceedings said in India two important incidents had occurred recently in regard to liquor traffic. One was the report issued by the committee appointed by the Government called Excise Committee which recommended prohibition as the final goal of the Government. The second was the resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in its last session fixing 20 years wherein to reach the total prohibition goal. Though twenty years, he said, was too long a time, yet it was considered desirable by the council for the time being to fix this time limit and then to do its best to reach the goal earlier. He then called upon Rev. F. Wood to address the meeting.

Mr. Wood while speaking on "Prohibition in America" said it was a happy augury that under the roof of an American church in Bombay the people of Bombay should convene a meeting to agitate for the goal of prohibition in India which was launched by America. He was amazed to hear from some people that prohibition in America had failed. He had recently spent two years in America and would testify that prohibition in that country was not dead. In fact prohibition in America was not a new thing. 75 years ago the prohibition party was founded in America and since then state after state in the United States took active part in adopting prohibition. When the prohibition law was adopted 46 states out of 48 states were "dry" or were ready for prohibition. So the prohibition law was not suddenly enforced upon American people.

Even in Canada people were for prohibition. Two years ago when he was in the province of Ontario there were some fanatics who wanted "wet" for the sake of young men who had been to war. But his (speaker's) son who had seen war in France asserted on behalf of the "boys who had been to war" that they did not want "wet" and said if Canada wanted happiness in their homes and joy and gladness to their families they should go for total prohibition. In India the American and Canadian missionaries were for total prohibition and they would stand for it. He agreed with Mahatma Gandhi when he said a day before in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall that "you cannot have social reform without religion." If they disassociated religion from prohibition they made a great mistake. There should be religious motive even for giving up drink.

In America large trusts, railways and cirporations employing thousands of workmen had made a rule that none but sober men should be employed. He was sorry to say that in British Columbia the liqour traffic was controlled by Government and the result was that never in the history of that country was liqour more consumed before than it was done now. People thought everything was all right because the trade was controlled by Government. By prohibition in America people were richer than they were before. Those who could not afford to go by tram cars had their own farms now and those who had no money had good accounts to their credit in the banks.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Bishop J. W. Robinson then spoke on "The latest information about prohibition in India." He said he had recently arrived from America after a trip of three to four months and would say that the calm, deliberate and insistent propaganda of the British press in India against prohibition in America was misleading and wrong. He had seen industrial towns in U.S.A. such as New York, Chicago and the like before on Saturday evenings when workmen used to squander away their wages in saloons and go home with empty pockets and inebriated heads. In his last visit he went from town to town and made a close study but did not find one staggering man intoxicated with drink. In New York he went to tramways, subways, and streets but did not find one single man giving the slightest indication that he was drunk. Certain propaganda press might say anything in regard to prohibition in America but he would say that prohibition law was better kept and observed than the law against stealing. Some breweries and distilleries in Europe were pouring money in America to break down the law of prohibition but they would never succeed in it. on the other hand he thought, the prohibition law would reach the land of Europe in course of time. A few days ago he read in a newspaper received from America that nine persons in a certain town were convicted for breaking the prohibition law. On going through the names he found that none of them was a real American but they were from East and South Europe. Fortunately there was a law in America that if a foreigner was twice convicted for breaking prohibition law he was deported by American Government as undesirable. Even in politics it was the prohibitionists who were carrying larger and larger majority which showed the true American mind. The voters were solidly for prohibition He would however prophesy and say when prohibition in Ame-

(Continued on next page.)

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FINANCE

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

REJECTED BY INDIAN MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

An important and significant event occurred in Simla to-day. It was over the question of separation of the railway from the general finances of India. It will be remembered this question which has been agitating the public mind for some time past took a somewhat definite shape at the last Delhi session, when Sir Charles Innes moved a resolution embodying the Government proposal on the subject. At that time owing to want of time and the novelty of Government move the Legislative Assembly wanted adjournment of the motion which was accordingly agreed to and at the same time appointed a Special Committee of twenty members to discuss the proposal in detail and report to the Assembly. Thereon this Committee in turn appointed a sub-committee of seven members; namely, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. K. Rama Iyengar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. K. C. Neogy to report on the proposal. This sub-committee held two sittings and I understand discussed the details of the scheme as set forth in a memorandum by the Railway Board. It appears that the memorandum itself contained a strong case for the separation, the railway from the general finances and that as a result of the proposal the Assembly's control over the railway finance and policy will not in any way be reduced and that on the other hand it provided certain measures for effective control by the Assembly; among them being the appointment of a Standing Finance Committee for railways, the change in official year for the railway accounts to begin from September and the allotment of a definite number of days for non-official discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the railway budget. No doubt these were improvements so far as they went, but there were the larger questions of Indianisation of the services, the necessity of the railways buying stores in India as far as possible and the last but not the least an undertaking from Government that no railway should be handed over to a company management without the prior approval of the Legislative Assembly. These and such other aspects of the railway finance, it appears, troubled the Indian members on the sub-committee. I presume they must have pressed them. What exactly happened I cannot say, but if what I hear is true, these questions were not allowed to be brought before the sub-committee. The report of the sub-committee must have been mainly on other points including, of course, the contribution which it was proposed should take the form of a percentage of the capital cost plus a small share of surplus profits. The big Committee sat to-day and discussed the report of the sub-committee for more than an hour. There were present only fourteen out of the twenty members. The questions which were tabooed from the discussion before the sub-committee evidently cropped up in other forms. It appears that the Indian members while agreeable to the main question of separation viewed with suspicion the Government proposal and wanted to know something more of the mind of Government. Whether they succeeded or not cannot be known for certain, but from the final result of the discussion it is not difficult to presume what must have happened, because the net result was that the Government proposal for separation was rejected by all the ten Indian members present, the four European members being the three officials and Mr. Wilson. It is significant to note that the Indians who rejected the proposal included such trusted friends of Government as Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi and Mr. Joshi. This result must no doubt serve as an eye-opener to Government as to which way the wind blows. I hear a small unpleasant incident occurred at the meeting, but that need not be mentioned. What is more material and significant is the unanimity with which the Indian members turned down the Government proposal. The Assembly will, of course, give the final verdict and what that verdict will be your readers can judge from the proceedings and results of the Committee.

STABLES AT LOVE LANE.

QUESTION OF GRANTING LICENSE.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel, presiding. A great deal of business was gone through without much discussion, until the question of the Love Lane Stables was taken up. In the course of his speech, the Commissioner said that bribes were given and taken on both sides. To this Mr. Nariman took strong objection, and there was a verbal duel between the President and him on the question, until the Commissioner got up and withdrew his remarks. The whole September agenda was gone through at one sitting by the Corporation, although it contained seventy-five items altogether.

APPEAL FOR HELP FOR FLOOD-STRICKEN.

The Corporation considered the following telegram from the Karur Nambudiripad Congress Relief Committee, Trichur, dated August 1:—"Terrible flood. Havoc all over Kerala. Conditions heart-rending. Thousand homeless starving. Foodstuffs very dear and scanty. Even richest terribly affected. No resources, but immediate relief of imperative. Pray timely substantial help."

Another telegram to the same effect was received from the Land Owners' Association, Trichinopoly.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the applicants be informed that the Corporation had no power to give any help, as asked for under the Municipal Act.

This was accepted.

TAXI-DRIVERS' LETTER.

On the motion of Mr. Mohanlal Desai a letter from Mr. C. S. Dasrath and other taxi-drivers of Bombay, was sent to the Commissioner of Police for disposal stating that their considered opinion with regard to the new system of taxis to be introduced in the course of a few months was that instead of the present two classes of Taxis there should be only one and that a uniform rate of fares should be fixed for all kinds of cars; that the present classification into two classes had led to slackness in the business of first class Taxis; that the uniform rate suggested by them would increase the number of people using Taxis and would remove the "mean competition" among Taxi-drivers which existed under the present system. They express a hope that after consulting the Commissioner of Police the Corporation would endorse their view.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, President, Bombay Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioner in which he stated that altogether there were about 2,600 hack Victorias in Bombay and there were only about 15 stables to accommodate them which naturally caused much congestion and insanitary conditions to prevail; that if an enquiry was made it would be found that 1,000 hack Victorias still required stabling; that stables had been pulled down whereas more were wanted and that the condition of the stables also required attention and requested that his letter might be referred for consideration to the Sanitary Measures Committee.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the letter be recorded, as he said the writer had already been informed several times that the Corporation could do nothing in the matter.

The proposition was agreed to.

LICENSE FOR STABLES AT LOVE LANE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Dr. F. K. Boomla and other residents of the locality stating that they had learnt that Mr. Ali Mahomed Sabe Mahomed had again applied to the Municipal Commissioner for the grant of a license for the hackney victoria stables at Love Lane; that it would be remembered that about a year ago, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders for not granting a license for the stables in this locality which were subsequently confirmed by the High Court; they requested that the Commissioner might be advised not to grant a license because during the time the stables were occupied for a year people living in the locality had terribly suffered from Malarious fever and other complaints and that since the removal of the stables fever had entirely disappeared from the locality; they added that the Municipality had to undergo heavy cost of litigation amounting to about Rs. 30,000 on account of these very stables and expressed a hope that the Commissioner would not grant the license which, they understood was applied for now.

Dr. Bisni moved that the letter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee for report and that the Commissioner be requested not to grant a license till the report was made, and if the High Court did not give a mandate to the Commissioner he be asked to use his discretion.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said if the Commissioner granted the license the Corporation would again be mulcted in heavy costs. They had already received many protests against the grant of a license to the applicant.

Dr. Batliwalia also opposed the grant of a license.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for disposal. He said they did not want the Commissioner to interfere with the powers of the Corporation, and the Corporation should not interfere in this matter as it was within the competence of the Commissioner to grant a license or not, and he did not see any use

(Continued on page 8.)

STABLES AT LOVE LANE.

(Continued from page 7.)

in sending the matter to the Sanitary Measures Committee. There was no hasty action taken on the part of the Commissioner in granting a license. He could understand the protests if the stables were in Chira Bazar, but that was not so. They all wanted victorias, and the stables had to be located at a convenient place, as they could not be lodged at Dharavi. He was afraid that a Mr. Maclandyne was at the bottom of the whole agitation, and if they removed one stable now they would receive applications from other people against other existing stables.

After some further discussion the Commissioner said, there was some *khatpat* and bribes had been given and taken on both sides. That was his opinion, though he might be wrong. Since the High Court had passed orders the position had entirely changed. The High Court had never decided that the stables were a general nuisance but that they were a private nuisance to Malandyne's bungalow. He had to exercise his discretion, and any expression of opinion on the part of the Corporation would weight with him. He had already granted a license on the advice of Dr Sandilands. He would have granted the license long ago, but for fear of contempt of High Court. The license was opposed by the property-owners there, because they were afraid that the value of their property would depreciate. Mrs. Naidu who had been to Kenya knew something about segregation and he objected to segregation of particular communities and classes, as he had fought against it in the Improvement Trust and elsewhere.

Mr. R. A. Gole said it was curious that among the signatories, of the letter there were no Hindus and Mussalmans, and most of them were people who drove in motor cars. But they had to think of the poor people who made a living by driving victorias, and not merely of rich people alone.

EXCEPTION TAKEN TO COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they should not pass unnoticed the Commissioner's statement about bribes and he wanted to know which of the parties were bribed—whether the Municipal officers or the members of the Corporation. They could not neglect such a charge made against members of the Corporation.

The Commissioner said he meant bribes were given and taken among those people who were in favour of the stables being there and those who were opposed to the stables being there.

Mr. Nariman said it meant that the members of the Corporation were bribed because they were opposed.

The President said the Commissioner had never said that the members of the Corporation were ever bribed.

Mr. Nariman wanted to know who were the parties. It must be either the members of the Corporation or the executive officers. They could not allow the Commissioner to explain away such statements, and he should give his explanation.

The President said the Commissioner had deliberately told them that he never meant that the members of the Corporation were bribed.

Mr. Nariman said it was a very serious criticism, and the Commissioner meant to say the members of the Corporation.

The President said he could not allow Mr. Nariman to refer to this point again and again, although the Commissioner had stated that he never meant to refer to the members of the Corporation.

Mr. Nariman said he wanted to have the explanation of the Commissioner, because he had said that the decision of the Committee would not be unbiassed. He had expected the President of the Corporation to rise with his usual alacrity and protest against the remarks of the Commissioner.

The President said he had expected the leader of the Nationalist Party to rise and protest against any such remarks, but he had not. The remark was passed by him without being noticed.

Mr. Nariman said in the interruptions made by Dr. Viegas he could not rise, but they must not allow such an insinuation to pass unnoticed. They all had come into the Corporation to do their work in good faith, and they must not be insulted, as the remark was not justified.

The President said he had already said that the remark was not justified.

COMMISSIONER WITHDRAWS REMARKS.

The Commissioner then got up and withdrew his remarks.

The original motion was then passed by a large majority.

SEGREGATION OF "MENTAL DFFECTIVES."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved: "That the Medical Relief Committee, in consultation with the Commissioner, be requested to report whether the segregation of "mental defectives" is not desirabe and if so, what measures they propose to give effect to same."

Mr. Tairsee said many members had asked him whether he meant to refer to any particular member when he had brought forward the proposition. He assured them that he did not intend to mean either the present members or the future ones. He had heard, however, that many crimes in Bombay were committed by people who were mentally defective, or not efficient.

Mr. D. Healy seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he did not know whether it was a huge joke or a serious proposition. He himself was considered mentally defective by certain persons who took another point of view. It was a dangerous proposition to arm officials, with these powers, as it would place the liberties of the people in serious jeopardy.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported.

The proposition was accepted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:

'That the Establishments Committee be requested, in consultation with the Commissioner, to report recommending steps to be taken to remove any inequality with regard to pay or other incidence of service that may be existing between the European or Christian and Indian Nurses in the Municipal employ, taking into consideration their merits, qualifications, length of service, status, etc.'

He hoped they would have no objection to adopt the principle of equality as between Indian and English nurses.

The proposition was adopted.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved: 'That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the feasibility of installing a Broadcast Receiving Radio set with Loud speakers at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens for the amusement of the public visiting the place, and to give the Corporation an idea as to the cost of maintenance thereof.'

This was passed by the Corporation.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: 'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to convey to the Police Commissioner the opinion of the Corporation that licenses to ply as second class taxis should not be restricted to Ford cars or to cars of any particular make.'

This was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Wednesday (3rd) next, 5-45 p.m.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

(Continued from previous page.)

rica would fail. Even he would give day and hour and it is this: That when Great Britain with Dominions and Crown Colonies and India remove from the Statue Books the law relating to slave trade and bring slavery back into existence then prohibition too would fail and be a dead letter in the United States of America.

Miss Mary J. Campbell then spoke on "Indian conditions." She said, she was working in connection with temperance movement in India for the last two years and during the last six years she had visited 200 Indian cities and towns and had addressed meetings in schools, churches, temples, theatres and bazars and she was convinced that the people of India were not against prohibition. India wanted prohibition but she could not enforce it. This was the saddest story in India's life. The cry of India to-day was for freedom from drink and drug. In a small city like Lucknow she said there were ten opium shops and ten ganja shops. In C.P., U.P. or Punjab or any part of India one will find the same story. 90 per cent. of the babies in India were drugged by their mothers by opium. The other day she was travelling between Lucknow and Allahabad and in one hour and twenty minutes she came across 140 poppy fields. The law in regard to the sale of opium was very loose in India. There was no civilized country in the world where a deadly poison like opium would be sold without restriction to any one who wanted it. Anybody can buy one tola or 140 grains of opium and he can go from shop to shop and buy one tola from each shop if he liked at one time. In Assam even the young people of sixteen years were addicted to the evil habit of opium eating. 60 per cent. of the revenue in Assam was derived from opium trade.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar then said 90 per cent. of the people in India did not want drink and if Government brought the argument of freedom and liberty of the people they could well provide for the ten per cent. a secluded place where they could enjoy their drink without coming in the way of the ninety per cent. Even in regard to finance, he said, argument of the Government would not stand the test. By total prohibition in Bombay Presidency Government stood to lose say Rs. four crores a year and this loss could be made good even by an additional taxation of Rs. two per head and the people would not grudge. He was sure in a long run it would pay the people more because by paying Rs four crores for total prohibition people would gain by stimulating industry and trade they would save money which either would go to savings banks or for establishment of more co-operative societies in which he was so much interested. Apart from that he appealed Government from the point of view of humanity and spirituality to enforce prohibition, for alcohol killed the sould first before it killed the body.

The chairman in winding up said he had told many times his American friends to tell their countrymen his message that America was the trustee of civilization of the whole world and any set back in prohibition would leave disastrous effect on civilization and on the world. As far as India was concerned he know of no man who would oppose prohibition in this country.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the learned speakers terminated the proceedings.

Official and Personal.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan has returned after completing his term as a member of the Secretary of State's Council and taken over the charge of the vice-Chancellorship of the Muslim University from Nawab Sir Mozzimmillullah Khan.

The Hon. Sir Loftus Totenham, first member of the Central Board of Revenue arrived in Madras on Monday morning.

Lieutenant G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., who had been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Cameron, left Madras on Sunday night for Ootacamund to assume charge of his new office.

Lieutenant Colonel Cameron proceeds home on eight months leave on Monday afternoon.

Mr. W. P. Barton, the British Resident in Mysore, returned on Sunday morning by the Poona Mail and takes charge to-day from Mr. C. C. Watson, the Officiating Resident, who proceeds to Simla to-night where he will be on special duty for a short time in the Foreign and Political Department. Later, he will proceed to Rajkot as Political Agent.

GULBARGA RIOTS.

H. E. H. NIZAM ISSUES EXTRAORDINARY JAREDDA.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 1.

An extraordinary 'Jaredda' regarding the Gulbarga riots has been issued by the Nizam. It says:—

"I have considered over the Commission I ordered for the investigation of the recent riots at Gulbarga of which Moulvi Hashum Moizuddin, Sessions Judge at Gulbarga, is a member. Moulvi Hasham Moizuddin, as a local Sessions Judge was present at the time of the disturbance at Gulbarga and passed certain orders. No member of the Commission should have had any connection with the incident. Therefore I order Nawab Zulkader Jung, High Court Judge to be a member of the Commission in place of Moulvi Hassham Moizuddin, Sessions Judge, Gulbarga.

"Further, I do hereby order that this Commission will investigate all the matters from the beginning and will bring out the truth on every subject and shall permit both the parties to represent all their grievances freely.

"I shall hold the Commission responsible if any subject is left uninvestigated. The President of the Executive Council will scrutinize the papers before they are submitted to me for final orders. Besides this, I specially order the Commission to investigate and ascertain how far the local police performed their legitimate duties at the time of the fracas and which of the officials were present at their headquarters and who were not and whether the latter were away with the permission of their superior officers or whether they left any one there to act for them in their absence. I have got good reason to believe that there is some grave fault at the bottom which led to the cause of the trouble. I am confident that the police have not done their duty and that most of the officers were away from their headquarters or this would not have been so serious. However, I wish that full justice should be shown to both the parties and in future with the help of the military, I shall be able to nip in the bud such occurrences in my dominions. The Chief Commander, Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, is ordered to increase the strength of the Regulars from 1500 to 2000. The distribution will be as fellows:—Warangal (Wazipet) 280 Regulars instead of 100 as previously ordered; 200 Regulars at Nizambad; 100 Regulars reserve; so that an army of 2000 strong will garrison all the cantonments in the districts of my Dominions."

GULBARGA RIOTS ENQUIRY

(Associated Press.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 1.

Commission consisting of Nawab Zulquadar Jung Bahadur M.A., Bar-at-Law, Pandit Keshav Rao and Aga Mahomed Ali, sat in session this morning to investigate and continue trial of cases in connection with recent riots here. Commission asked defence counsel if they wanted any witnesses reheard as was their right to demand. Defence named Narsingrao Santappa and Rukmunappa whereupon Mahomed Hussain Zaidi, B.A., LL.B. (Alig) Government Prosecutor replied to the effect that as the Commission had extraordinary powers they need not follow the code laid down for ordinary benches Nawab Zulquadar Jung replied saying he wished to hear evidence of witnesses named as their evidence had been given before he joined the Commission so that he might obtain intimate knowledge of the case. The three witnesses were then called for.

The Commission sat again this afternoon and at the request of the defence counsel, Santappa, one of the witnesses for the prosecution was again called in and cross-examined. He deposed that he saw Shaik Ameer climb to the roof of the temple verandah and break down the 'Kulus' from the pinnacle of the temple.

When he was cross examined by Mr. Quiaymul Haque he stated that he was not aware of any disturbance which might have occurred between the Lingayats and the Mahomedans previously.

The Commission then informed the prosecution that all the chalans i.e. the charges against the 99 accused in connection with the riots should be presented at the latest by Thursday next.

The Commission adjourned till Wednesday.

A CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Hinganghat (C. P.) wires under date the 1st instant:—

Mr. N. M. Ghatwai, member A. I. C. C. an active worker in C. P. has been arrested on the 31st August at Hinganghat under section 153 (A) I. P. C., and immediately removed to Wardha secretly. The trial would commence on the 4th instant.

H. H. GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Sept. 1.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will return to India in November after paying a flying visit to Egypt. Her Highness the Maharani will not accompany the Maharaja in his Egyptian tour, but will leave England on September 5th and arrive in Bombay on September 19th.

The death is reported of Rev. Joseph Gough McCormick, the Dean of Manchester. —Reuter.

FOURTH ALL-INDIAN MUSIC CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the enthusiasm of certain music lovers, Jagirdars and Talukdars the fourth All-India Music Conference is going to be held in Lucknow during the next cold season.

The first A. I. M. C. was held in Baroda in 1916 when I spoke on forming a great central Academy of Indian Music with branches all over—the idea was hardly understood and appreciated by anybody. I insister upon the same point in the third A. I. M. C. in Benares in 1919 with a slightly better appreciation and I published the scheme of the Academy, in a pamphlet form for explaining the idea more fully and it had better effect.

Now one of the chief objects of holding this Conference in Lucknow is to do some practical work in the shape of 'teaching music' in the existing institutions of education as well as forming schools of music—all are now agreed on the point that practical work is the only means of popularising music and securing it from oblivion and we are now in a position to work out the scheme as the chief difficulty is now over and that is that the systematic course of books which the greatest Pandit of Indian Music Mr. V. N. Bhathande has written are complete.

His study of this science has been life long. He has travelled by nook and corner of India. Collected, assimilated and consolidated all the Rajas from all the existing Gawayas and Ustads and brought them out in a series of notation books so that all that remains to be done is to impart music to the masses, systematically and practically—for preservation and popularization.

I approached H. R. The Rani Saheba of Sherkote to preside at this Conference and she has graciously consented to do so. Her Highness is a noble and cultural type of Indian Womanhood—and it is a privilege to have her to preside.

Those desirous of attending the Conference may correspond direct with the "Raja Saheb Umanath Bali, Secy. Reception Committee of the 4th A. I. M. C., Daryabad. U.P., Any information will be gladly given by Mr. V. N. Bhathhand Walkeshwar Road or the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

ATIYABEGUM,

Hon. Joint Secy. of the Standing Committee of the A. I. M. C.

Aiwani Rafat, Bridge Road, Bombay.

August 30.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA BI-WEEKLY.

The Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Delhi wires:—

The Managing Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema has resolved to start of paper twice a week. Arrangements are complete and the paper will be out soon. Competent editor, assistant editor and translator are immediately wanted. Preference will be given to persons knowing theology and Arabic. Subscribers, advertisers and capable candidates for the staff please communicate at once.

INDUS FLOODS RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore wires under date September 1st: Maulana Mahomed Ali, President, Indian National Congress while sending a touching message of sympathy has very kindly contributed Rs. 50 from his own private purse for the fund organised by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee for the relief of the unfortunate victims of the Indus floods in the Punjab. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee expresses its grateful thanks to the Maulana Sahib for this kindness and heartily appreciates the regard he has shown for the Punjabees who are in distress. I hope that this generosity of the Maulana Sahib will stimulate many of my countrymen who are financially in much better position than the Maulana to help us with their generous donations. Every pie of what is received will be spent to relieve human suffering and over and above that to feed the hundreds of inarticulate cattle pining for a straw of grass.

A deputation of the Punjab Congress Committee is touring in the province to collect funds. The result though not very brilliant is not disappointing. It must be admitted that Hindu-Muslim dissensions and quarrels have so embittered the feelings of both the communities that they cannot see their way to unite at an hour of so intense and acute a calamity as has befallen our brothers and sisters not very far from us. The attention of both the communities is so much rivetted on matters of mutual discord and disagreement that they cannot find time or money for such a benevolent work. Still the Congress in spite of the calumny that is being heaped upon it by representatives of both the communities is doing its humble bit.

FLOODS AT KALYAN

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 30.

The incessant rains during this week have resulted in flooding the thoroughfares of Kalyan. Communication between Kalyan and Murbad is suspended for the last three days owing to the river Ullhas being in floods. Similarly the traffic between Kalyan and Bhiwandi is stopped since last night due to the road being unpassable. The vehicular traffic between the Railway station and the city is greatly hampered due to there being knee-deep water on the main road.

On Thursday night water rose about 2 feet high on the road near the Narayen Peth but when the day dawned it subsided. However by 2 p.m. it again began to rise slowly and steadily and by 7-30 p.m. it was about 4 feet. Yesterday being the Pithori Amavasya called the "Mothers' Day", many Hindu residents repaired to their Homes early; but they did not escape the clemency of the rains and had to wade through knee-deep of water. During the early hours of this morning water was little over 4½ feet and it was feared that it would rise still further; but fortunately it began to subside and by 8-30 it was again knee-deep. The weather remains unchanged.

IN HONOUR OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting in honour of Mahatma Gandhi at Seth Ramchandra Ramvallabh Godown, New Chinch Bunder Road, near Wadi Bunder Bridge, Mandvi, Bombay 3, to-night at 9 p. m. (S. T.) Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. There will be special accommodation for ladies.

Messrs. Jayakar, Natarajan, Khadilker Nariman, Barucha, Chotani, J. K. Mehta, Dr. Savarkar and others, will speak.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Sahayaks and Volunteers of Hindustani Seva Dal and other Corps in Bombay are requested to be present with their full uniforms at Ramchandra Ramvallabh Godown, New Chinch Bunder Road, near Wadi Bunder Bridge, Mandvi, Bombay, 3, to-night at 8 p. m. (S. T.) at a public meeting in honour of Mahatma Gandhi.

G. I. P. RAILWAY DERAILMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

Advice has been received at G.I.P. Railway head-quarters that the engine and two bogie couches of the 16 up passenger train were derailed at 23-15 hours on 31st August when the train was entering Panki station 10 miles from Sholapur. The cause of derailment is not yet known. An official enquiry is being held. It is hoped to resume normal working by 15 hours on 1st September. Meanwhile passenger trains are being transhipped. No passengers were injured.

CHITTAGONG RAILWAY ROBBERY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Chittagong Railway Robbery case has ended in the acquittal of the accused Ananta-lal Sinha. The case for the prosecution was that the accused and others stopped the gharry occupied by the pay clerk and two peons of the Assam Bengal Railway and, threatening them with a revolver, carried away Rs. 1,700. It was also alleged that the accused and others, while they were pursued by the police before they were arrested, used revolvers. The jury found the accused not guilty and the Sessions Judge accepting that verdict acquitted the accused.

MOTOR-BUS TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The fire in a Motor Bus at Nuneaton is said to have been due to some one striking a match while the driver was filling the petrol tank. The Bus was immediately enveloped in flames and the fire lasted only ten minutes. One of the dead was a man who it is stated could have escaped but remained in the Bus and helped his wife to escape through a window and perished while trying to rescue others.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, September 1.

Jutes opened after the weekend with slightly better feeling and there were less sellers in evidence. Fluctuations in Howrah and Clive were small and though there was not much business transacted in hundred rupee shares steadier tone prevailed. In cotton New Ring improved thirty points with some buyers of Bengal Nagpore at better rates. In coals turnover continued to be rather moderate owing to want of support. Chatabar marked a drop of nearly two rupees. In teas with demand not broadening out prices indicated no weakness. Miscellaneous had no outstanding features to record except that railways were in demand. Lever Bros preference however fetched a rupee over last quotation. Government securities reveal a steadier tendency. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 66/12, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/12, 6 per cent bonds 1930 103/2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1395.

Railways:—Arkan Light 70, Bankura Damodar River 30, Chaparmukh Silghat Light 72, Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 77.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur 26/4, Bowreah 399, Dunbar 178, Kesoram 4/1, New Ring 377.

Jutes:—Auckland 256, Bally 239/8, Barnagore 165, Budge Budge 452/8, Caledonian 561, Cheviot 270, Craig 6/10, Dalhousie 427/8, Fort William 395, Gourepore 710, Howrah 46/12, Hukumchand ord 11/2, Kamarhatty 586, Kanknarrah 436, Kelvin 746, Kinnison 958, Lawrence 573, Lothian pref. 110, New Central 516, National 299, Orient 215/8, Presidency 7/9, Reliance 61, Union 573, Waverley ord 8/14, Clive 43/8.

Coals:—Bengal 625, Chatabar 2/12, Bhusick and Mushia 13, Lakurka 19/4, Sendra 19/12, South Karanpura 12/8, West Tetulya 3/2, Frank Ross 5/4, Lever Brothers pref 10/8.

Miscellaneous:—Barafee Coke 5/4, British India Corporation ord 4/5, British Burma Petroleum Oil Mills 5/12, Howrah Oil 10, Murree Brewery 120, Somastipur Sugar 9/12.

Tea Companies:—Brishnauth 31/8, East India 18/12, Eastern Cachar 181, New Chumta 51, New Samanbagh 35/2, Pussimbing 16/8, Roopacherra 25/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and one fourth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and nine thirty-second pence.

M. MOHAMED ALI'S "COMRADE."

TO BE OUT VERY SOON

DELHI, Sept. 1.

Maulana Mohamed Ali wires from the "Comrade" Office, Delhi under date September 1st:—

"As your readers have probably heard I am resuming publication which had to be suspended about ten years ago of my two papers the "Comrade", weekly English review and the "Hamdard" Urdu daily. Printing machines are already on their way and in a couple of weeks the first issue will be out. The annual subscription of the "Comrade" is Rs. 12 and that of daily "Hamdard" Rs. 15 which are to be paid in advance. Many subscribers prefer to have the first issue sent to them per V. P. P., but as I am in need of funds to finance these undertakings I shall be much obliged if intending subscribers would kindly send their subscriptions by money order immediately instead of waiting a few weeks for the first issue. I have found amongst my papers' lists of old subscribers of both the journals to whom I desire to address this appeal to enlist themselves once more as subscribers. But during the last ten years addresses of many must have changed and I would take this opportunity through your favour of requesting them to send me their present addresses without fail and what is better their annual subscription in advance. Some kind friends have not been content to send their annual subscriptions only, but have added contributions also to assist me in undertaking such a heavy financial responsibility, knowing very well that national workers like myself suffer from want of funds and cannot be expected to rely entirely on their own financial resources. I thank them heartily for their generosity considering that such contributions will be gratefully received. Those that cannot offer any financial assistance will still be helping me a great deal by sending their own subscriptions in advance for a year and by inducing their friends to do likewise. It is no secret that the best canvassing agents for the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard" have been their own subscribers and I hope they will maintain this old tradition. I need hardly say I shall also be glad to receive advertisements for both the papers. The present contract rates for advertising are exceptionally low, having been based on a very modest expectation as regards circulation to begin with. These rates are bound to be revised before many weeks. The present is therefore, an excellent opportunity for advertisers to make a bargain."

KHILAFAT DELEGATION AT PORBANDAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

PORBANDAR, Sept. 1.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and party arrived at Mangrol on Friday evening and received enthusiastic reception from both Hindus and Mussalmans of the place. A public meeting was arranged the same night when Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Husain Ahmed and Principal Khaja explained the object of their visit. A Khilafat purse was presented even at that short notice and further help is being promised.

The party left next morning for Porbandar meeting on the way co-workers at Vanthali, Junagadh and Dhoraji where collections were being carried on. At Upleta whole town turned up to the station and invited the party to visit it in their return journey. The party reached Porbandar in the evening and were escorted to their fine lodge in the beautiful small town on the sea coast. They visited Muslim Boys' and Girls' schools, the femine fund office and the well equipped pinjrapole. They then went to see the house where Mahatma Gandhi was born and saw actually the room which was his birth place. A public meeting was held in the afternoon in the spacious Muslim School Hall. Maulana Shaukat Ali told the audience that he was there in Kathiawar on a special mission to ask the Mussalmans to contribute towards the expense of the Khilafat Delegation to Angora. Another public meeting was held at night where Maulana Husain Ahmed delivered an impressive sermon. Maulana Shaukat Ali in a spirited speech requested all to get rid of the terrible disease called slavery. He suggested that Porbandar should take a prominent part as they had the honour to be born in the same town as Mahatma Gandhi. He informed the audience that he would tell the people of India to buy up the house in which Mahatmaji was born. A Khilafat purse was collected. The party is leaving to-day for Ranavav Kutiyana by mother.

PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE. ACCOUNTS CASE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1.

In the court of the District Judge, Amritsar, was resumed the case against the Prabandhak Committee for the production of its duly audited accounts. The parties were represented by lawyers. The Counsel for the defence in his written statement pleaded that the plaintiffs had no cause for action and that Baba Pardumansingh could not sue and that sanction of the collector was illegal. They pleaded that the Prabandhak Committee's accounts had been duly audited by a Government certified accountant up to 31st March 1923 which could not be published owing to the arrests of its office-bearers and that the district Gurdwara Committees kept their separate accounts contributing only 1/10th to the S. G. P. C. They expressed that S. G. P. C. was purely a religious body and that the expenses incurred on publicity during the Gurukabagh agitation were for publishing the real facts. They did not know that the newspaper "Hind" (of England) was a seditious organ. The case was adjourned till 25th October.

D. E. SOCIETY MEMBERS

POLITICIANS FIRST, EDUCATIONISTS NEXT."

PROF. RANADE'S REJOINDER

Prof. R. D. Ranade replying to the statement published by the Fergusson College authorities on his resignation writes under date August 29th from the Nimbal Branch of the Academy of Philosophy and Religion:—

When, about three weeks ago, I first sent to the press my letter of resignation which I had proffered to the Deccan Education Society, I had little thought that I would be obliged to engage myself in a controversy; but now that the Board of Life-members of the D. E. Society compel me to do it by sending their Rejoinder to the Press, I must do it most unwillingly as a part of my duty to the public. My resignation in the D. E. Society is a small matter to me, as it is a small matter to them; but the principles that are involved in it are very important, and it is necessary for me to bestow some attention on them in order to let the public judge of the principles that underlie the conduct of a responsible Body like the Board of Life-members of the Deccan Education Society.

I must first begin by alluding to the personal matters which the Board of Life-members have referred to in their Rejoinder. They refer to certain concessions of leave and other matters which they say they were kind enough to make especially in my case. Let it at once be pointed out that the concessions they had made in my case were in no sense greater than they had made in the similar case of a departed colleague, Mr. P. D. Gune. While I had at least taken leave without pay, they were kind to bestow upon Mr. Gune a continued leave with pay, when he, being bed-ridden, could not work at all, for the simple reason that he was at Sangli. It seems that the Board of Life-members ignore the fact that the Life-members are required to work for the Society merely on starvation wages, and thus cannot hope to lay by anything against unforeseen physical or other calamities. In Government service, when a man earns about five times as much, he can certainly lay by something against these odds. Hence, there are certain rules in the Society which enable them to give special leaves in order just to keep them up against these unforeseen circumstances. It was at the suggestion of the late Mr. Gokhale that this rule was made, and instances can be pointed out, as in the case of Mr. Gune, when this rule has been availed of. In a general way, it may be said that the concessions of leave that were granted to me were no more special than were made to members of the D. E. Society who have gone out for a prolonged period to work either on the Tariff Board or on the Reforms Enquiry Committee. One can understand a member of the D. E. Society going on University business in the midst of his College duties, which has an educational justification; but one cannot understand why a man should be allowed to work on the Reforms Enquiry Committee or such other political Committees, neglecting his College business. The D. E. Society people facilely say that a member who spends his time in working on the Reforms Committee is spending his time on a great business! But I fail to understand what education in a College has got to do with the Reforms Enquiry Committee or other political Committees. I should propose straightway that when people are thus obliged to work on such Committees for a long time neglecting their own business in College, they should either take leave without pay, if they are entitled to it, or straightway walk out. In fact, such an objection was anticipated by Dr. Paranjpye when he wanted leave, a few days back, to work on the Reforms Enquiry Committee. It is curious that on the very day on which the question of my leaves was decided in the Body, the question of Dr. Paranjpye's leave was also taken up at his own suggestion. Mr. Paranjpye right-mindedly called the attention of the Body to the analogy that existed in the two cases so far as the question of leave with pay was concerned, but an erratic objector pointed out facilely that the difference in personalities made a difference in cases—a sublime *ignoratio elenchi* indeed! I maintain in a general way, without reference to personalities, that to work on an Educational Committee is one thing, and to work on a Political Committee quite another; and a member who works with full pay on Political Committees must either renounce his pay, or resign his place. Then, again, is it not a very strange phenomenon that every nerve should have been strained by a section of the Body of Life-members to allow Mr. Kale to work on the Tariff Board for about two or three years before the time of his pledge to the D. E. Society had expired? Is it not a strange phenomenon that a man, who has pledged himself to work on subsistence wages for a period of 20 years, should have been allowed, before the expiry of his period of promise, to work on a pay of 3,000 Rs. for three years, and the Board should have found some justification or other for such a procedure? For a member of the D. E. Society to accept Government service when and during the time for which he has pledged himself to a life of sacrifice is as grotesque as, for example, for a member of the St. Xavier's College to accept the membership of the Executive Council of a Provincial or Imperial Government and to pocket the pay. And what sorts of justification were not invented by the members of the D. E. Society to bolster up such a very queer procedure? It follows of necessity that a large number of people in the D. E. Society are politicians first, and educationists next, and they must use all their opportunities for political propaganda. Finally, the general concessions of pay and leave and other matters which they refer to in my case have been in no sense greater than those that have been given to members of the D. E. Society, who on return from England have demanded extravagant sums from the D. E. Society for the early adjustments of their debts, or yet again have been given to superannuated members of the Society who should have normally put in their resignation at the end of their twenty years of service, but who have been afraid of putting in such a resignation for the simple reason that if they were to do so, they could not obtain the necessary majority to enable them to continue in the Society. There have been of course some brave men who have either offered to resign, or have actually sent in their formal resignation at the end of twenty years, and have been re-continued: but is it not strange that this tacit understanding should have been violated by people who did not put in their resignation at the end of twenty years, and have thus claimed concessions more than any body else can?

A MIS-STATEMENT.

Then, again, the D. E. Society people allege that a house was built specially for me at Kupwad to stay in, and that I did not take advantage of the opportunity. This is a mis-statement. It is true that originally there was some idea of giving that house over to me, but does not the Secretary of the Society, Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, remember that he had told me and other members of the Willingdon College that the house could not be said to have been constructed for me, but only for the Principal, who would be the foreman and the most responsible person in the College? Mr. Kanitkar's proposition is theoretically right; but that the D. E. Society people should say in their formal statement to the Press that it was constructed specially for me is an entire misrepresentation. True, that the Principal himself wished to offer it to me as soon as it was constructed; but taking advantage of a casual remark which I had made one day that it was a small house, he quietly stepped into that house and then wrote to me that he had done so because I did not want that house. The house was never formally built for me, and to say as is stated in a formal statement by the Board that it was built for me is a travesty of facts. Secondly, the Board of Life-members go on to say in a sarcastically epigrammatic way, that finding it impossible to stay at Kupwad, I proposed to them that I might be allowed to stay at Nimbal and lecture at Kupwad. It seems that the Board have entirely lost sight of a similar procedure in the case of the Law College in Poona of Professors staying at Bombay and lecturing in Poona. Even though some of the people in the Board have been themselves University lecturers in times past, they forget to take into account the fact that they have stayed in Poona and lecured in Bombay. Whenever it does not become possible for a lecturer to stay at a particular spot for some reason or other, he can still continue his work according to a fore-drawn syllabus without any detriment to the results. It is not inherently impossible for him to do so provided he keeps up to the syllabus. A syllabus is a grouping of lectures according to a certain programme and if it is definitely dated, it is as good as regular lectures from day to day or from hour to hour in a College class; on the other hand, it is even more valuable because during the interim it enables the students to study the matter that has been imparted to them, and thus to prepare themselves for a further instalment of lectures. It is this extreme value of a syllabus in the development of higher work by any Collegiate Institution which the Board of Life-members have thoroughly failed to understand. Thirdly, the Body of Life-members aver that they had given me less teaching work than normally, as if this was an argument against me. The members of the D. E. Society have been always infected by the quantitative fallacy. The greater the number of hours that a man works, the more useful is he taken to be for the work of the Society. They commit the same fallacy as all mechanicians who disregard the qualitative value of a programme. The only testimony as to how far I have succeeded in discharging my work at the D. E. Society is the testimony of the hundreds of students who have been taught by me during the last ten or twelve years, and who can say definitely whether my lectures have been useful to them or not. It is not these judges from the D. E. Society who can sit in judgment upon the value of my work at the College, but the large audience of my students who are now spread out into the world. Then, fourthly, when the Board of Life-members say that I had never been given any administrative work to do, they forget to take into account the work that I did for the College Magazine for a period of three years, as well as for the collecting of funds from the Chief Saheb and other people of Jamkhandi as well as elsewhere. They took me to Willingdon College probably because I was connected more than any one of them with the Southern Maratha Country and the Karnatak, as also for adding some reputation to the College in the days of its inception. But now they have ceased to have any need of me in these respects, and I also have great pleasure in bidding them good-bye.

RESEARCH WORK.

The Board of Life-members state further that my resignation had little to do with the Society's policy as regards research work. I have already pointed out how lecturing according to a syllabus, which it was perfectly possible for me to do and which I actually did for a year and a half before I left the Society, failed to get from them the approval that it deserved. Had they really cared for higher work for its own sake, they would have certainly allowed me to do so with all their heart. They also showed no concern whatsoever for research work for its own sake. I have said in my letter of resignation that a man who silently does research work is as valuable to the Society as he who manages the executive duties of an office, as well as he who wanders about gathering funds for the Society. It is just in this great inability of the Board of Life-members to understand the value of research work that the crux between them and me lies. As it was only recently remarked to me by the Principal of a great College that if the Fergusson College had been an English College, it was rather they, who did not do research work, that should have been turned out, and not one who devoted himself entirely to research work. Our Colleges and our Institutions are yet in a state of infancy, and they cannot rise to that high level from which they can judge the value of the contribution that is made by any member of their staff to the advancement of learning. The people of the D. E. Society would engage themselves in school work, in administrative work, in so-called educational work, in any work except the work of the advancement of learning. As to whether it has been possible for the Society to turn out any good piece of research work during the last forty years of its existence, can be tested by the *solvitur ambulando*. They pride themselves upon the cheapening and facilitating of the education, which were adopted as their mottoes at the time of the installation of their Society, and they keep harping upon these chords. Times are fast changing, and as I pointed in my resignation, that if the Deccan Education Society do not adapt themselves to the new conditions, they would soon be an anachronism. His Excellency the present Governor of Bombay administered almost an unconscious reprimand to the D. E. Society when he said at the time of the opening of the Willingdon College just a few days ago that the value of an Educational Institution like a College consists "not in making an inferior kind of higher education cheap for all, but in insisting that our higher education shall be of the very best". Judging by this standard do the people of the D. E. Society suppose that they stand the test of any high ideal. Do they suppose that they have really handed on the torch of learning to their posterity? What have they really done except turning out thousands of graduates who are merely beggars of bread? It is unfortunate that the members of the Society have not before them high ideals to inspire them with further ambitions for research work, and a general all round contribution to learning. How very poorly in general would the Professors of the D. E. Society fare, when compared, for example, with the great Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, in whom one can see a remarkably able man versed almost in every branch of learning under the sun? I do not want to institute comparisons, but I only wish to point out that the great cause of the D. E. Society's not having been able to achieve anything by way of research and advancement of learning lies in the fact that they have no ideals before them which they might imitate and approach. The title of a Professor should not be merely given but earned. We should despise the title of a Professor unless we have deserved it. In England the title of a Professor is conferred only when a man has done a good deal of research work. But here in India, every man who gets the M. A. Degree is immediately made a Professor, irrespective of the question as to whether he has turned out any research work or not. How far such Professors would compare with the learned Professors of the West is a question. When I wrote a letter to a student and friend of mine while he was in Cambridge addressing him as Professor, he wrote to me back saying that that title was a misnomer inasmuch as the people there could not understand how he could be called a Professor while he was only a student. This gentleman is now the Principal of an Indian College, and I am very glad that he understands the value to be really set upon Professorship. The Board of Life-members try to exculpate themselves by saying that "*at present* their activities are mainly devoted to under-graduate work". Heaven knows when this "at present" is going to end! Probably it may end on the Greek Calends! Unless the members of the D. E. Society gird up their loins and understand that they are the type of an Indian Institution which must have its deserved place in the Educational Institutions of the world, their name will not be recorded in the annals of learning. When I called their attention to this fact, when I pointed out to them the necessity of rising to the occasion and giving a true account of themselves, when I told them that they must so widen their educational ideal as to include research along with the original objects of cheapening and facilitating of education in their programme, when I said to them that they must countenance and heartily support every effort that was made on this behalf by any member of their Society, when I said that they must set an example to other Educational Institutions to follow, when I even said that they must so advance the cause of learning that a University itself might take the lesson from them, I do not think I was to blame in placing before them this high ideal which they would do well to follow. But they have chosen not to follow it. I wanted to make them a University; they have chosen to make themselves a big school.

THE CAUCUS.

As regards the other points that I urged against them in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th instant, the Board of Life-members end their statement with the cursory and abrupt remark that the ever-expanding work of the Society and the public confidence placed in them constitute a sufficient denial of what I said against them that there has been appearing a cleavage among the members of the D. E. Society for two reasons, in the first place, because they were divided about their social and political views, and in the second place, because a majority of them wanted to run the Society on a party system. It is no answer to these charges to say that the work of the Society is going on well and has been on the increase. The Law of Inertia indeed tells us that a Body would keep on moving continually unless it is impeded by obstacles; but it is only a perverse *ignoratio elenchi* which would make these people say that there have been no such obstacles in their path. I have always been maintaining that Educationists must not be rent by any party differences; that even though each person may be allowed to have his own particular views, they must all agree to differ; that education is a higher cause than politics! and that it must not be contaminated by any formation of parties within an educational system. One section of the Life-members of the D. E. Society have been so full of insufferance towards the other that they would not allow any slight difference of opinion to go unscathed. This honest difference of opinion has been further augmented by certain personal causes, and for the last two or three years people's minds have known no rest. In certain cases, the personal difference has taken the better of political and social differences, and in two cases at least attempts were seriously made to turn out the individuals concerned. But they were stalwart fellows and chose to remain in the Society just in order that the back of the caucus might be broken. The whole atmosphere is so full of mental trouble that everybody confesses that work in a higher senses must become impossible. If it is maintained by them that there have been no parties in the D. E. Society, I seriously ask them whether they honestly maintain this opinion. I arraign them before the tribunal of their conscience to tell me whether what they say is a fact. What else is the meaning of all those evening meetings where only a certain set of persons usually meet and hammer out the destinies of matters? What is the meaning of those party dinners to which only one set of the people in the Fergusson College are usually called? What is the meaning of the fact that many members should not be even on speaking terms with one another, even though they have been alike pledged to the same educational cause? What is the meaning of the boast that it is only one section of the people in the Fergusson College that have made the institution what it is? What amount of internecine trouble have we not seen arising out of the Tilak bust affair? How very uncharitably have people treated a member usually of their own persuasion, when he wanted to set aright the Tilak bust affair? People's minds would know no peace under such conditions, and all research work and all higher work must come to a full stop.

THE REMEDY.

In the above discussion I have deliberately refrained from referring to personalities. Nothing is gained by making mention of the persons who are responsible for the whole situation. I do not choose also to go into greater details over these matters than I have already done. I could have easily done so, but my intention is only to point out the way in which the wind blows. I have lived and worked in the Fergusson College for about twelve years and I wish every good to the Institution. Had I not been interested in the destinies of the Institution to which I have belonged, I would not have taken all this trouble about it. I love the Fergusson College, but I do not love the mentality of the individuals who have been responsible for the situation. What remedy shall we suggest in order that this state of affairs may be bettered? Clearly, there is only the psychological remedy. Unless the mentality of these individuals is changed in the presence of an over-surpassing ideal of work, the state of affairs could not be bettered. Already there is rising into prominence the New Poona College in their midst, which has an equally, if not, in some respects, even a more qualified staff than the Fergusson College. It is only in emulation that the best qualities of any person or Institution are brought to light. Let them by all means have a Poona University, if all the Professors concerned deserve to be the high-priests in the Temple of Learning. If the members of the Fergusson College do not rise to such an ideal, if they keep on perpetuating their differences, if they will seek victory more than worth, their days shall be numbered. The opportunities which exist for certain members to command an opinion at the point of the bayonet cannot exist forever. Let the policy of the Society be determined once for all. Shall it give itself only to cheapening and facilitating of education, or shall it make room for research and post-graduate work as well? Is it not high time that the Fellows and Members of the Council of the D. E. Society took this fact into early consideration? Let the Council take greater interest in the management of the affairs of the Society than heretofore. Let all the Life-members of the D. E. Society agree more than they differ. If my resignation puts them on their mettle, if it points out to them the necessity of throwing away their differences and combining for a high cause, if they but remember that theirs is an all-India Institution which must take its deserved place in the Educational Bodies of India, my resignation shall not have been in vain. I have now betaken myself to a cause which is essentially no less glorious than theirs, and I shall be only too glad to watch from the outside the destinies of the Fergusson College, and to see that it has reached a state which I myself would have wished for it when my fortunes were implicated in it.

MAHATMA AND BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

Mr. J. K. Mehta made the following speech at the meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday morning.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said he had received a letter from one of his Communist friends about their boycott in India. He had written that since the year 1915 India had sent immense sums to England for goods purchased there and he, therefore, asked that the Western Industrialism should be introduced in this country. Mr Mehta said there were many Indians who thought that they must fight England with her own weapons. There was a common belief that everything violent must be fought by violent weapons, not only in politics, but also in commerce. The letter which he had read represented the ideas of a large body of people. It was thought that India should fight English industrialiasm by Indian industrialism. But Gandhiji thought otherwise, and he had shown them a new weapon by his saintliness and *tapasya*. That weapon was the spinning wheel. There were two sides to that question; one was the exploitation and another was the relief of thousands of human beings. Supposing they wanted to fight Lancashire by starting mills, what would they have to do? They would have to import machinery from Birmingham, and large quantities of mill stores, and it would all mean that they would have to feed the octopus which had the country in its stronghold. It was a mistake to think that British Imperialism could be fought with British weapons. It was a huge octopus which had got many weapons. Gandhiji said no, do not import machinery and other things and the octopus would be starved. They must make it unprofitable for the octopus to live in this country and it would then leave India. The speaker then compared Mahatmaji to the God Shanker standing between the thunderbolt and the land. The thunderbolt was the Imperialism and the land was our Motherland. Gandhiji wanted to bear all the force of the thunderbolt on his head so that he could transmute it into power which would replenish this land. There were eight lakhs of villages in this land and if every family became self-constituted and independent there would be nothing for Lancashire to compete with. They could not compete with Lancashire without their spinning wheel; therefore they wanted every single family, every village, to become a self-constituted unit in this land of theirs. He resented the disloyalty of some people to Gandhiji. If some people could not work with Gandhiji it was because although they had hitched their wagons to the star they still remembered that they were walking on this earth. He asked them to resolve now to work for unity in the country, and follow the Mahatma towards the common goal.

BOMBAY'S NEGLECTED SUBURBS.

(Continued from page 6.)

of over 15,000 population, Government are bound to pay two-third of the costs of the Health Officer and sanitary inspectors and they bear half the cost of big undertakings. All these big undertakings are possible only in a city municipality. All these considerations are enough to convince us that we should rather ask for a few big municipalities than for each village municipality as some people with limited outlook wish to have. The idea that not a pie of your local fund ought to be spent for a neighbouring village with less resources ought hardly to be encouraged when we want to train up our people for Swaraj in which all small limitations of areas, castes, creeds, and races are to be overlooked and forgotten.

Wanted—Group of Municipalities

Let us now see how the whole suburban area can be divided into convenient municipalities of groups of villages. The Bandra Municipality is a unit by itself with a population of about 30 thousand souls. It should not aspire to engulf Santa Cruz which has declared against such an immersion. Let Bandra set its own house in order instead of asking others to be entangled in its net. Others which can conveniently be grouped together are Vokola, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Juhu, Andheri and Versova. The area is easily approachable, people are homogeneous the local problems are uniform and each village is extending towards each other and in course of time, by careful development, the whole area will be a model unit of the Outer Bombay. The next group to the north is Malad, Kandivalee and Borivalli, Malad is fully prepared to have a municipality of its own like Ghatkoper. But for considerations just mentioned it is better to group these three villages together than to give them three or at least two small municipalities. On the eastern side, Kurla is a comparatively backward suburb having hardly a considerable sprinkling of educated or commercial people living there. It is more like a ward of Bombay than a suburb and if it is merged in the city it will be better developed and better administered. Further north is Ghatkoper which is quite content to be left alone but for considerations advanced above it should agree to extend its limits and absorb Chembur and other adjoining villages. Mulund is growing and can be merged in the Thana Municipality.

This completes the purpose of the article A word, however, about the way in which Government can do their duty in realising the dream of outer Bombay will not be out of place. Government have a programme of spending twelve crores out of development funds for the suburban area. Let them devote their whole energies to complete the development of existing suburbs by loans and liberal grants from Rs. 4 lakhs reserved for Suburban development from the cotton cess. Let them give us the same amenities and security of life and property as are obtainable in the city and they will see people attracted to suburbs in greater numbers. There is much dissatisfaction against the new non-agricultural assessment rates fixed at the time of the land boom. Let these be revived in the light of the present day conditions. Let the town-planning schemes be economical, so that new builders may not be scared away. If Government would take these and other measures we shall have in a decade a greater outer Bombay itself.

LEE COMMITTEE REPORT

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has passed the following resolution:—

The Commission ought not to have been appointed in the teeth of universal opposition in the country, in the Assembly and outside, before the constitutional issue was settled, as the two questions could not be dealt with separately. The report is highly objectionable because it advocates a procedure which is bound to involve permanent opposition by the services to the Political progress in so far as it is recommended that the services in the Transferred Departments only shall be provincialised. It is also highly regrettable that the evidence on which the recommendations are based is not published.

The report is based upon the assumption that the position of the All-India Services will continue as it is at present in the Transferred Departments in the Provinces, and the report should be so modified that at the end of 15 years the percentage of Indians and Europeans should be equal. The reform of the constitution both in the Imperial and Provincial Governments is now on the anvil, and a Committee appointed by the Government of India is making an enquiry for the purpose and it is expected that some constitutional changes will be effected in the near future. But the report of the Lee Commission proceeds on the hypothesis that the constitutional position in the provinces will not be changed for at least 15 years. It also presupposes that the proposals it has made for enhancing the salaries of the superior services and improving their prospects costing nearly a crore of Rupees are made dependent upon their proposal for the provincialisation and Indianisation of the services as regards the Transferred subjects in the Provinces. It is therefore necessary that no effect should be given to any of the proposals embodied in the report until the constitutional issue now raised has been finally settled, for if any such changes are now made the proposals of the Lee Commission will have to be further radically modified in conformity with them.

RECRUITMENT IN ENGLAND.

The increase in the percentage of Indian recruits for higher services recommended by the Commission cannot satisfy Indian aspirations on the question of Indianisation. It is necessary that further recruitment in England should cease immediately.

The reasons given for the maintenance of the British element to the extent involved in the proposals of the Commission are unconvincing.

Assuming that the proposal to form a separate Civil Medical Service as distinguished from the Royal Army Medical Corps is based on reasons some of which may be sound, its scope is unduly circumscribed. The ground put forward for the reduction of the Indian element in the service is highly objectionable.

In the opinion of the Council in the present state of the finances of India it is most undesirable that any additional burden for administrative expenses should be levied on the people. It is regretted that the proposal for such additional burden is not even accompanied by the proposal to stop recruiting outside India altogether, which would have rendered the total burden such smaller and might have even secured a diminution of the burden with the passage of time.

The proposal that the appointment and the superintendence of the higher services should remain in the hands of the Secretary of State for India is altogether unacceptable.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION IN CALCUTTA.

BRISK SALE OF KHADDAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Spinning demonstration organised by the Bengal Non-co-operation League held at Beadon Square yesterday was a success. 126 spinners representing different Congress Committees, the Khadi Pratisthan and several other organisations including the Non-co-operation League squatted on long pieces of mats within enclosures and showed wonderful dexterity in spinning. As usual the Khadi Pratisthan exhibited varieties of Khadi cloth of which there was a brisk sale. The ceremony ended with a magic lantern lecture arranged by the Khadi Pratisthan.

MRS. BESANT IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

Dr. Annie Besant returned to Madras this morning. She was received on the platform by the representative of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association, International League of Youth and by a large gathering. Dr. Beasant was profusely garlanded. The Madras Boy Scouts and Girl Guides furnished a guard of honour.

THE RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There can be no gain-saying the fact that the meeting held on Sunday last in Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall was a representative one, and that the resolutions adopted therein marked a step in the right direction. By the third resolution passed in the said meeting, a Committee has been appointed to carry on "a vigorous and unceasing campaign of agitation" in the cause of the tenants, and also "for the purpose of interviewing the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, explaining to them the tenants' case and securing their sympathy and support for it." I do not know how far that resolution will be acted upon, and whether any gentleman out of the 23, who constitute the Committee, will care to move outside Bombay, and to explain to moffussil members of the Legislative council all the *pros* and *cons* of the questions involved in the extension of the Rent Act. It must be frankly stated that the speeches made up till now by the champions of the tenants in the several meetings held in this behalf, and the manner in which they have approached the consideration of the issues involved, have spoilt more than supported the tenants' case; and I am afraid that uness and until the Bombay politicians take to other methods, they will hardly be able to influence the vote of such members of the Council as are not swayed by any class or parochial considerations. I have nothing to say, so far as their attacks on the Government policy in this respect are concerned, for the simple reason that I do not pretend to know it in all its aspects. But I do certainly protest against the cheap jibes in which some of the speakers in the Meeting referred to above indulged against some members of the Bombay Council Swarajya Party, who adopted the policy of neutrality on Mr. Addyman's Bill. I may state here that these members are capable of hitting back in the same strain, though they do not desire to do so.

While considering dispassionately the question of the extension of the Rent Act both for residential purposes and business premises, I feel that it is beset with difficulties at every step, unless it is sought to be solved by the only method of looking upon the class of landlords as the proverbial fatted calf to be sacrificed at the alter of the interests of the tenant-class. That may be a very simple method of surmounting the difficulties, but surely it cannot be either an equitable or straight-forward one. I propose to place my difficulties before the public with a hope that they will be explained away by some one in a way to convince those whose vision and reason are not clouded by the peculiar Bombay atmosphere.

(1) Evidently enough, the Rent Act was passed to meet the situation created all of a sudden by the War. In other words, it was a special enactment brought into operation to get over the exigencies of a special situation. If that situation has ceased to exist, it is fair and equitable to keep the enactment on the statute-book? Have not matters almost assumed their normal tone and colour?

(2) It is true that while the landlords number only fifteen thousand, the tenants number about twelve lakhs of people. And this fact is too often harped upon by many a speaker and writer as the strongest point in favour of the tenants' case. But can this fact by itself be a sufficient reason to support the tenants at the cost of the landlords? Will it not be tentamount to the despotism of majority over minority? And is it not opposed to all sound principles of politics and economics? Should not the aim of the leaders be as much to endeavour to put down the tyranny of the majority over the minority as to prevent the minority from acting despotically towards the majority?

(3) It is also true that some of the more grabbing land-lords have served notices upon their tenants demanding from them higher, and in some cases, even exorbitant rent. That must certainly be put a stop to by amicable settlement. But should not the tenants also express their readiness and willingness to give to the land-lords a fair return for the capital invested by them in their buildings? And considering the business premises only, why should the shop-keepers be shown any sympathy in the matter of rent? Will the incidence of enhanced rent be borne by htem or by their customers? Furthermore, why should they expect any support from either the landlords or the customers in the so-called depressed condition of trade, when they fleeced them to their heart's content at a time when trade was at its height? Is it not an open secret that during the war-times all the shop-keepers and traders made monstrous profits and amassed fabulous wealth by charging articles prices several times over their cost-price? Did they ever think at that time of the interests of the customers by taking only a reasonable margin of profit over the articles sold? Also, did they ever show the landlords the courtesy of paying as increased rent a part of the large profit made by them? In such circumstances, how, in all conscience, can and should they expect the landlords to help them by sticking to the present standard of rent? Moreover, has the conduct of the shopkeepers towards the land-lords been all that was expected and desired? Do we not know of several instances in which the land-lords were regularly harassed and persecuted, and some of them even hauled up before the Criminal Courts by the tenant on the strength of the special protection afforded to them by the Rent Act? Why should they now grumble, if the landlords begin to hit them back, after the said protection is withdrawn? Is not life after all a reciprocation of amenities for amenities, and of a tit for tat? I do realise that the case of petty shop-keepers stands on an entirely different footing, and it deserves all sympathetic consideration. But to me the case of other shop-keepers and traders appears to be almost hopeless.

(4) The extension of the Rent Act militates strongly against the principle of the free circulation of capital, and also against the other useful principle of demand and supply, the two principles upon which all society is based, and by which all social relations are guided and regulated. If these principles are to be set at naught in the case of landlords, why should they not be made legally ignorable in the case of other classes and professions? If by means of a Rent Act the landlords are to be pinned down to a standard rent, why should not the Doctors be obliged, by a Doctor's Fees Act framed on the lines of the Rent Act, to charge standard fees for the medical advice which they will give or the operation which they will perform on their patients? The same can be said in regard to Pleaders and Barristers? I have noticed several eminent pleaders and doctors among the speakers on the Rent Act. Do they know that the fees they charge to the "poor" clients and patients make them poorer still? Has it ever struck them that many poor clients and patients have had to entrust their cases to less eminent hands, on account of the "aristocratically exorbitant" fees they are in the habit of charging? Does not all this mean that they do not desire their special skill to be fettered in any way, and that they do desire to be controlled entirely by the principle of demand and supply? If so, I really fail to see how it can lie in their mouth to decry the landlords, who, by enhancing the rent, simply put the same principles into practice, and attempt to eke out of their holdings the utmost return on account of the special situation thereof? If pleaders and doctors specially skilled in their professions are permitted to ruthlessly play havoc with the pockets of their clients and patients, who are generally of the poorer classes, how can they, in all honesty and conscience, confine the landlords, who are specially situated, to a standard rent? If the principle of "so far and no further" is to be accepted at all in the governance of this Province, let it be made applicable to all classes, professions and fields. But it will be canting hypocrisy to apply it to one class and profession only, and leave the other classes and professions absolutely free of any control to fatten themselves upon the earnings of the poor.

(5) Moreover is it not a fact that a vast majority of the fifteen thousand landlords consists of such persons who look up to rent as their only source of maintenance, and also are even poorer than many of their tenants, whose cause it so vociferously advocated in the press and on the plat-form? Who deserves more of the public sympathy the land-lords or the tenants referred to above? Will not an indiscriminate extension of the Rent Act mean the enrichment of such rich tenants at the expense of such poor land-lords? Will it not strike at the very root of the principle advocated on the platform, namely, that the rich should be sacrified for the poor?

Considerations like these arise in one's mind, when one begins to investigate into the merits and demerits of the question of the extension of the Rent Act. I do not honestly believe that the mere creation of noise and stir will serve any useful purpose, or will frighten the Members of the Council, who remained neutral on Mr. Addyman's Bill, into submitting meekly to the proposal of the extension of the Act, as they are not so weak-kneed as to allow their "hands to be forced" by mere agitation. The best course, to my mind, is the one adumbrated in the second resolution passed by the Sunday's Meeting, viz., to prepare a Bill or Bills which will not be one-sided in its or their nature, and which will safeguard the interests of both the landlords and the tenants.—Yours, etc.,

L. B. BHOPATKAR,

Poona, City, Aug 26.

SAYS THEY SAVED HER BABY'S LIFE

So She Would Not Be Without

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

One of the most fatal ailments of childhood is Cholera Infantum. It comes on suddenly, especially during the hot months, and unless prompt treatment is given the little one may soon be beyond aid.

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus safeguarding infants and little children against all the dreaded hot-weather complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred. Rose, of South Bay, Ontario, says:— "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our little one when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

Bay's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, also reduce fever, relieve colic and indigestion, check diarrhoea, make teething easy, expel worms, quickly bring soothing, health-giving sleep, yet are guaranteed absolutely free from opiates or narcotics and perfectly safe for even the youngest infant. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

INDIA'S CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reply of the Finance Department of the Government of India to the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the unusual monetary stringency during the past season and the need of some means of an automatic expansion of the currency that has recently appeared in your columns must have been read with as much surprise as disappointment by the commercial and banking community of this country.

The Bengal Chamber had stopped short at merely pointing out that an effective ratio between the rupee and gold would provide such an automatic means and had not said what such ratio should be and the Finance Department construes it to mean that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber also agreed that the time had not yet arrived for fixing a new statutory ratio. It is for the Bengal Chamber now to make their position quite clear, because it has led to another misunderstanding of one of their recommendations. The Bengal Chamber had suggested that as soon as the Imperial Bank's Cash Balances fall to a low figure, the Government should immediately take steps to expand the currency by purchase of Sterling at the market rate then ruling. As I understand it, the idea is for Government to declare that at that particular rate they would be buyers of Sterling for unlimited amounts, and this point was evidently intended to be the point that could be used as a substitute for the statutory ratio for the automatic expansion of currency. The Government take it to mean different rates at different times, and argue that the formula of the Bengal Chamber would have the effect of driving down exchange. It was, no doubt, in view of the persistence with which Government have argued for a policy of inaction in the matter of the change of ratio, and out of regard to the feelings of the Finance Department that the Bengal Chamber must have refrained from saying what the ratio ought to be, and the result has been this misunderstanding. Is it not now up to them to say that what they had recommended was merely out of deference to the susceptibilities of the Finance Department, and that what the Banking and Commercial Community wanted was an immediate fixing of the Ratio between the Rupee and Gold, which would make an automatic expansion of currency possible.

The Finance Department has taken upon itself to teach expert Bankers what the function of the Bank Rate is, but I will leave it to Calcutta Bankers to answer the Department. However, I cannot allow to pass unchallenged their remark that "as pre-war experience proves there is a strong probability that the condition of the money market in India will, for many years to come, vary during the year between considerable ease and somewhat acute stringency."

This is intended to convey the impression that the present stringency was natural and of the same nature as that experienced in pre-war days. But if so, it means that the Department has not been able to understand the position. In pre-war days the stringency was caused by crores of rupees getting locked up in Government Treasuries in revenue collections just at the very time that the crop movement was at its height, and there was no machinery to make all this money available to the market. This has all been changed, and since 1920 the Government balances lie with the Imperial Bank. It is, therefore, not correct to compare the pre-war with the present position. The present stringency is almost entirely due to payment by the Banker to the Export merchant, who, in his turn, sends it to the interior where it finally finds its way into the pockets of the cultivator in thousands of villages all over India. A part of it comes back in the shape of purchases by the cultivator of his own requirements of seed, cloth, etc. If prices of produce are low, he has to spend nearly all his earnings for this purpose. If he gets good prices, only a part suffices and the rest perforce goes into the proverbial old stocking until adversity—bad crops, etc.—force it out. These small savings of the individual cultivator cannot be banked, and this is where the money disappears. The pandits of the Finance Department do not seem to understand this or they would not be speaking of the necessity of some inducement to Bankers to keep their funds liquid. They ought to look up the figures of additions to the circulation in the shape of notes, metal rupees and sovereigns year by year in pre-war years, and to ask themselves where all this new money went. Then alone can they correctly understand and appreciate where the money has gone in the past season, and why we are having this stringency. If they think it is the "vicious" Indian habit of hoarding that had been swallowing up the crores of rupees of new money year by year, let them study the figures of the Bank of England. Unless they do so, their diagnosis of our present disease is bound to be wrong and their prescription faulty.

And yet it is these Doctors that insist on taking charge of India's economic life. They tell us "In the existing circumstances the Government are prepared to make full use of the means already available for creating additional currency against Sterling in accordance with the needs of the market." In other words, these doctors are to have their figures on the pulse of the economic body and to pump up in just sufficient tonic to prevent it from collapsing. Is the commercial and banking community satisfied that their fate can safely be left in the hands of these doctors?

They say "they are doubtful whether stabilization of the rupee in terms of Gold would greatly relieve the stringency in the money market, even when the rupee and Sterling have a stable exchange value." Evidently they cannot see that it is the draining away of money into the cultivators' pockets that is really at the bottom of this stringency, and if Exchange Banks had the means of automatic conversion of foreign money into Indian money, all the additional money needed for payment to the cultivator would be available that way, and there would not be that severe drain on Bombay's and Calcutta's working capital that we have experienced.

In his connection, I may draw attention to a curious remark in the letter of the Finance Department. They say "in the opinion of the Government of India, it is essential whether during the period of transition or *in normal circumstance when the rupee has a stable relation to gold* that the state of the Exchange as well as *the size of the Imperial Bank's Cash Balance* should be taken into consideration in determining whether an expansion of currency is desirable." If this means anything, it means that the Government would refuse to give more currency against gold tendered even when the rupee has a stable relation to gold if they thought such expansion undesirable. The Banking community should note this and ask for a clearer indication of what Government mean here. In any case, it is in a strange contrast with another doctrine enunciated in the same letter where they say "In normal times when the rupee has a fixed Exchange value it is the readiness of those who need currency to import gold or sell sterling at gold import point that determines the amount of additional currency created." This is the only sound doctrine. Issue of currency against gold tendered should have no relation whatsoever with the Imperial Bank's cash balances. In fact, in a season when exports are sold at high prices, India may have so much gold to get in payment that we might see both a big expansion of currency and large Imperial Bank balances, because part of the new money would go into the pockets of merchants and bankers as their remuneration and go into their banking accounts swelling current accounts all round.

One more remark and I have done. The Finance Department point out that the Rupee "stood consistently below 1s. 4d. gold. . . . Any issue of currency against Sterling in London so long as Exchange is below 1sh. 4d. gold is obviously a factor militating against an immediate rise of Exchange to the minimum level . . . . and the fact that Exchange never reached or even approached closely to the figure of 1sh. 4d. gold is sufficient proof of the Government's recognition of the need of proceeding gradually" etc.

While all this may be granted for the sake of argument, is it not now time to say definitely that it is 1sh. 4d. gold that is India's gold, so that the Banking and Commercial community may know where they stood in the matter of India's currency and Exchange? That we had not reached this figure during the past season is no reason why the country should continue in doubt as to what the goal was to be. Will the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies now take steps to impress this upon the Government?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

MICHELIN TYRES



Tremendous Reduction in Prices of the 30x3½ size *on and from 1st September.*

Book your orders quickly for COMFORT BALLOON COVERS (at special prices.)

Illustrated **Sunday Edition** of "Bombay Chronicle"



The Most Readable

SUNDAY PAPER IN INDIA

CONTAINS

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

A BOMBAY DIARY.
THE WORLD OF SPORT.
AUCTION BRIDGE OF TO-DAY.
LITERATURE AND ART.
SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.
NATURE NOTES.
SHORT STORY.
WOMAN'S PAGE, ETC.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL	Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN	Rs. 9-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

—Special Offers—

Casement Cloth

54"—SELF-COLOURED—
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS—PURDAHS—
CUSHIONS

Rs. 1/5 PER YARD

—Tussore—

CUT LENGTHS
3 YDS EACH.
Rs. 4/12 ONLY—

Long Under Pants

—FOR GENTS—

Rs 1/6 PER PAIR

Woollen Vests

Rs. 2/8 EACH.

THE
BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OP. STORES CO., LTD,
TIMES' BUILDING, FORT—BOMBAY.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

will restore tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920, Page 4.
from our own correspondent.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is the J.P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady. His medicine is simple and as it is an improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. And I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

Present address:—

J.P. Ray K.P. Ray, Dept. 5, Benares City. (2)

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."

DR. S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Is in Possession of A rare Specific for the cure of

DIABETES

of the many patients whom he has cured...

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyenger's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil" which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, Posot Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

503

AVERY

FOR WEIGHING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

DOUGALL Rd. BOMBAY.

WELL-KNOWN
PFAFF
SEWING MACHINES
and
Accessories are always obtainable at the fixed prices in all our Branches.
SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES will be allowed to all Charitable institutions and dispensaries.

V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd.
Dhobi Talao BOMBAY 2.

CALCUTTA LETTER

END OF DIARCHY

TARKESHWAR FIRING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The party of Mr. C. R. Das has smitten dyarchy on the head, and this clumsy and hybrid system of misgovernment has gone to its grave "unhoused'd, disappointed, unaneal'd". Our inglorious Ministers who clung to office have lost their occupation. Much sympathy is due to Mr. Fazlul Haq who now stands like Othello with his occupation gone. As for his comrade in arms Mr. Ghaznavi, he was a silent man,—not, by any stretch of imagination, the strong silent man of the proverb, but a man who knew that silence and mediocrity went well together. Now, the Government of Bengal will be carried on without any more dissimulation of responsibility, and unashamed of its unmixed autocracy. The triumphant acclamation of the victors rent the air in the Council Chamber. It was a great day in spite of the bare majority of two, and Lord Lytton has not the courage to face the province and call for a fresh election. He has prorogued the Council and will not re-summon the unobliging tribunes except for Government business, in other words he has done the work of Sexton, grave-digger and Priest combined.

MENDACITY AND BLUFF.

The circumstances which preceded the fateful day reveal a malignity of purpose. All methods of honest manoeuvering having failed, the masked friends of the Ministers resorted to unedifying bluff and dishonourable fabrications. For example, some unknown individual, undoubtedly a desperate well-wisher of the condemned Ministers, forged a telegram signed Sen Gupta to several members of the Council, somewhat to this effect. "Round Table Conference agreed to, Council postponed await details." The obvious purpose of this mendacious message was to keep the provincial members away and thus purchase by a wicked lie, the "necessary abstentions." In the second place by way of imposing bluff, the morning papers on the 26th, the day Diarchy was sent to the gallows in Bengal, published news of the formation of a "Moslem Council Party", with a programme calculated to flatter Moslem susceptibilities, with support of the Moslem Ministers as the chief plank in its platform. This was obviously to play on unthinking Sectarianism. Also, with equal opportuneness, the "Statesman" gave prominent publicity to views supposed to have emanated from a premier spiritual guide, and religious leader of Bengal. According to this holy Maulana, those who would not support the Mussalman Ministers could not claim to be true Mussalmans and were sure to incur the vengeance of Allah. But the Swaraj Party had also something as damning as it was sensational, up its sleeve. On the morning of the fateful day, the "Forward" published facsimiles of a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Fazul Haq to a Rai Bahadur, and another by Mr. S. R. Das, also to a Rai Bahadur, which created a great sensation. This crushed the pro-ministerial propaganda by a blow, and added strong electric currents to the tense atmosphere of the Council Room. Mr. Haq denied his authorship of the letter in question, in his speech in the Council and denounced it as a glaring forgery. Mr. C.R. Das declare with thundering emphasis that he would prove the authorship to the hilt and challenged Mr. Fazul Haq to meet him anywhere else but in Council and he would prove it. Mr. Fazul Haq tamed down, asked Mr. C.R. Das to place particulars in the hands of Mr. Donald, or Lord Lytton. Why did he choose Mr. Donald and Lord Lytton, instead of the High Court? This seemed to give the show away entirely, and when Mr. C. R. Das thundered out his assertion that Mr. Haq did sign the letters, tragedy was writ large on the manner in which the Minister sank powerless into his seat, discomfited, beaten, and silenced.

LORD LYTTON'S IMPENITENCE.

Dr. Tagore has been applauded for the meritorious act of public service he is supposed to have rendered by writing to Lord Lytton and eliciting his reply. We had imagined for a moment that the poet acted on his own original and spontaneous impulse. It appears, however that the letter was the outcome of adventitious, and probably, official inspiration. Rumour has it that an emissary from Government House called on C. R. Das and informed him that if he wrote to Lord Lytton, His Excellency would welcome the opportunity of explaining himself. C. R. Das, it is reported, refused to do any such thing, probably he thought that the Governor could just as well address a direct apologia to the public. Dr. Tagore, however, was evidently more obliging, and we have been offered through the medium of the poet, an explanation which is considered on all hands to be as shallow and unconvincing as the original speech was offensive. Lord Lytton had several ways open to him of explaining with dignity and effect, and the course he has chosen has left him in a sorrier position than before and landed him into a deeped mess. His plea that his words mean one thing in English and another in Bengalee is rendered laughable by its own ingeniusness, while the implication that his critics could not understand the subtler shades of meaning in English words is not without humour. His most violent critic was Srimati Sarojini Naidu and if any one understands the meaning and melody of that language, whether in India or in England it is she.

BHATPARA CONFERENCE.

The District Conference of the Twenty-four Parganas held at Bhatpara was a genuine concourse of the children of the soil. Those who tilled the lands and watched the fruit of their toil in the ripening harvest, hardy ploughman of the fields, composed the major portion of the audience. The Pandits who keep alive the flame of ancient learning were also there and presented Mr. C. R. Das, the president of the Conference with an address of welcome. Mr. Das's address was fervent as usual and was tinged with his characteristic mysticism. He made a remarkable statement, a nation of slaves has neither society nor religion. He outlined his policy of rural work and held out the assurance that his programme of village work would change the face of the country within five years. The address wound up with a stirring appeal for manliness and for a general awakening.

TARKESHWAR FIRING.

Janmashtami at Tarkeshwar this year was marked by the shedding of blood. Reports of the police firing are conflicting, and it is as yet difficult to allocate blame with precision and justice. The effects, however, have been serious for in addition to some in the crowd, several of the Satyagrahi young men received injuries. Swami Satchidanand is said to have been assaulted severely again. The magistrate claims he gave the police orders to fire in the air. If so, how is it that so many Satyagrahis have received buck shot wounds? It will be interesting to knew what the Government have to say regarding the happenings. Our Governor's description of official policy by the phrase "Regretful spectator" cannot stand the test of truth if having shown a peculiarly sharpened appetite for Satyagrahi prisoners, they let go the men who fired on the crowd the other day. Versions may differ regarding the events and their sequence. But every one is agreed that the delaying tactics of the 'chela' and his unreasonable obstinacy in disallowing the custom of long years to be observed, were responsible for the loss of temper on the part of the crowd. With equal unanimity it is conceded that the Satyagrahis not only remained true to their creed of non-violence but helped to the best of their power in keeping the peace. In fact, so transparently outrageous was his conduct that even the "Statesman" has thrown him to the wolves tnd cried shame on him.

GUNNY MARKET.

Calcutta, August 26.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunney Market Report:—

Heavy Goods.—A quieter tone has prevailed in this market during the week, though values in most instances have been fairly well maintained. Trade generally has been confined to small lots of a miscellaneous character. Towards the close Australian Cornsacks came in for a lot of attention and a good business resulted in all positions up to the end of the year at rapidly advancing rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for April at Rs. 37/8 to Rs. 37/12; B. Twills for September/October at Rs. 54/5; Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 70/8 to Rs. 71, for November at Rs. 65/8; Liverpool Twills (41 inches by 23 inches hd.) for January at Rs. 65/8 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags (50 inches by 30 inches hd.) for August and September at Rs. 73 basis; Twill Sacking 27 inches/16 ozs. 8 by 8 for September at Rs. 28.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for October/December at Rs. 64/12, for November/December at Rs 63/8.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for September/October at Rs. 54/4, for October/December at Rs. 53/8; Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 70/8 to Rs. 71, for October/Deremben at Rs. 66, for November at Rs. 65/8.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready August at Rs. 58 to 60, for September at Rs. 60, for early October at Rs. 60 for October at Rs. 58/8 to 60, for October/December at Rs. 56, for early November at Rs. 59, for July/September at Rs. 60; A. Twills (48 inches) November at Rs. 69 basis; Woolpacks for December at Rs. 2/12.

For Burmah and the Straits.—K. Bags for September at Rs. 47; Hy. C. for Ready and August at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54/8, to Rs. 54/4, for April/June at Rs. 52; Liverpool Twills (36 inches) for September at Rs. 73 basis; A. Twills for October/December at Rs. 68, for December/January at Rs. 67/8 for April/June at Rs. 63; A. Twills (Safety-Sewn) for December/January at Rs. 70, for January/February at Rs. 70, for February/March at Rs. 68.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Light C. Bags for September at Rs. 55; D. W. Flour Bags for January/March at Rs. 66; B. Twills 12 lbs.) for September at Rs. 55; B. Twills for October/December at Rs. 53/8; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 66, for November at Rs. 65/8; for January at Rs. 64, for January/March at Rs. 63; Setty A. Twills for November/December at Rs. 73/8 basis, for January/March at Rs. 70/8 basis, for April/June at Rs. 64 basis.

Hessians—have met with a very meagre enquiry and values have steadily declined. Both Shippers and Speculators have shown little disposition to operate pending more interest being taken by consuming centres. A Steadier tone prevails at the close.

9 porters for Ready and August at Rs. 18/12 to Rs. 18/14 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 18/12 to Rs. 18/16, for September at Rs. 18/6 to Rs. 18/10 to Rs. 17/12 to Rs. 18/6 to Rs. 18/2, for October at Rs. 17/12, for October/December at Rs. 17/8 to Rs. 16/8 to Rs. 16/10, for January/March at Rs. 16/4, for April/June at Rs. 16/4 to Rs. 16.

40 inches—9 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19 basis.

11 porters for Ready and August at Rs. 24/14 to Rs. 25 to Rs. 24/8 to Rs. 24/12, for September at Rs. 24/6 to Rs. 24/8 to Rs. 23/10 to Rs. 23/14, for October/December at Rs. 22/8 to Rs. 21/8, for January/March at Rs. 21/8 to Rs. 20/8, for January/June at Rs. 2/2.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Following the somewhat unsettled period covered by our last report, in which, however signs of returning confidence were by no means wanting, our market has during the current week received a somewhat sharp set back as a result of the crop figures issued on the 23rd instant by the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, giving a "Condition" of 64.9 and on estimated yield of 12,956,000 bales. Business that was pending has in almost every instant been, momentarily at any rate, abandoned and trading in consequence is more or less at a standstill, whilst dealers freely talk of the possibility of 13d. Cotton! This state of affairs is most disappointing in view of the fact; as mentioned by us last week, that the undercurrent of demand is unquestionably healthy: and could only some measure of stability be maintained, we believe a good enquiry at practicable rates would be forthcoming.

Grey Shirtings:—A certain amount of forward business was negotiated during the earlier part of the week but as already mentioned further transactions are at the moment out of the question. We hear that Japanese cloths are being quoted at from 5 to 10 annas per piece less than the prices at which business was done a week ago, but that there are no buyers.

Grey Dhooties:—Apart from some small lots of Grey Mull styles, which are reported to have ben placed for October/December shipment, there is nothing of interest to report. Prices show a decline of 6 to 9 pies per pair, whilst deliveries remain poor.

Whites:—There are, unfortunately, no signs of improvement in this section. Deliveries continue very poor and prices are easier.

Miscellaneous:—The enquiry for Sarries mentioned in our last report has fallen away owing to the weakness in Cotton, but it will doubtless be renewed when the general position becomes more stable.

Yarn:—There is nothing fresh to report. We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb Re. 1-9-0.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-10-0
T. Red Yarn Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-13-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 14-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-15-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 18-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 18-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs. 18-6-0. per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 27-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-12 per piece. The prices quoted are, however for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtgs. 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23-12 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 99 in. by 40 yds. per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retil prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Another very quiet period has been experienced in our local market. The enquiry from up-country consuming areas continues to be below normal, but quotations show only a small decline in spite of the further fall in American futures.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mull 10/s. Rs. 4-11-0 to 4-15-0.
Mull 12/s. Rs. 4-14-0 to 5-2-0.
Mull 14/s. Rs. 5-1-0 to 5-5-0.
Mull 16/s Rs. 5-4-0 to 5-8-0.
Mull 20/s. Rs. 5-10-0 to 5-14-0.
Mull 22/s. Rs. 5-14-0 to 6-2-0.

COAL.

The improvement in the position was maintained during the past week, business being fairly active, especially for cheap qualities. Raisings were slightly better. Labour is now returning to the Collieries after transplanting crops, and the prospects for the coming month are good. Wagons were plentiful supply.

The following are the current quotations:—
Pesherghur—Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jheria—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5-4 o Rs.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 5 to 5-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

The Council of Shree Indraprastha Sanathan Dharma Mandal, Delhi, at a protest meeting expressed great indignation against the action of Goondas who desecrated Hindu temples at Gulbarga (Deccan)), and requested His Exalted Highness the Nizam to be pleased to take strong action against the miscreants.—(A. P.)



Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months*
Milk Food No. 2 *3 to 6 months*
Malted Food No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
Special Representative for India:
Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta

COUPON

Mrs. .....
.....
.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,

HEAD OFFICE;—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs, 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.
Mr. George King, F F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greates Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—
"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,'
WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
Pt. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for
Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

MAN IS ALWAYS IN DANGER OF DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS.



Headache, Earache, Toothache, Vomitting Gholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysentery, Influenza and Plague; so also Hurts and Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites and Stings of Snake, Scorpion, mad dog, wasp and bee &c., are generally sudden. You will promptly and satisfactorily cure them without paying heavy fees if you administer the cure-all of the century;—

Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya's

AMRITDHARA

Price Rs. 2-8-0. Sample As. /8/- only.
Send for free booklet Amrit in English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujrati or Mar hi. Direction paper in any language.
POSTAL OR TELE. ADD:— AMRITDHARA, 13 Lahore.
BOMBAY AGENT: GHULAM HUSSAIN V. DEVIJI
Hirji Mansion. Sandhurst Road,

THE LOOSE CHANGE.

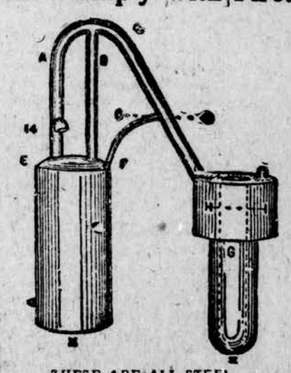


It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR
HOME SAVING SAFE SCHEME
helps you to save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.
START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY
with
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



THESE ARE ALL STEEL.
FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.
APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
ALEX. BRAULT.
(Established at Calcutta since 1886)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.
TITO-LANDI LAMPS
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.
FLAMME BLEU
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923
PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

SMOKE
CAPSTAN
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



TOBACCO
OBTAINABLE IN THREE STRENGTHS.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON.



"If a fellow gets a reputation for punctuality he need not ask for a rise in fear and trembling. And you can't expect to keep time unless you have the right time on you."
Banish uncertainty by investing in a WEST END WATCH. They are each and all Warranted Time-keepers and specially built to stand up to the Indian climate"

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Illustrated Catalogue Sent FREE to any Address.

YOUR SALES PROGRESS BY YOUR PUBLICITY.
Followed By The Orders You Receive
You will have both publicity and order if you put your announcement in
INDUSTRY.
The Magazine of Technology and Handicrafts with a circulation of 20,000 to regular subscribers among the buying public
Write for details to the
...MANAGER, "INDUSTRY"
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.
Or to the Bombay Agents:—
B. DATTARAM & Co.,
Bhal Chand Building, Grant Road,

LOOK SHARP.
Buyers of a phial of our Scent will be presented with the following articles:—1 Mouth Organ, 1 Fancy Cigarette Case, 144 Blue-Black Ink Tablets, 1 Pocket Bioscope with 40 pictures,



1 doz. Transfer pictures. 1 Fountain Pen, 1 Clip, 12 Nibs, 1 Hair destroyer soap, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 1 Fancy Comb, 1 Ring of eight metals. Price Rs. 2-4 Postage As. 10.
CHEAP AGENCY.
136, Upper Chitpore Road, P. O. Hatkhola, Calcutta.



OUR
'New Mahin Flute'
Harmoniums have been the most popular instruments now a days.
Please ask for free Catalogue.
Parisian Company
Post Box: 414(×), CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address;
"SANGITALAY."

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,



FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



ZANGI Rs. 6-4.
Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 6. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS, etc. etc.
All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported, Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.
AGENTS:—
Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey & Co.,
2 RAMPART ROW, FORT
Sole Agents for C. P. & Berar:
Messrs Thakar Trivedi & Co.,
Hansapuri, Circle No. 23, Nagpur.

FOR YOUR
STOMACH TROUBLES
Acidity, Flatulence, Pains after Eating, Biliousness, Constipation
you need a remedy which will remove the cause, by toning up and strengthening the stomach and regulating the action of the bowels. The *herbal* medicinal extracts contained in Mother Seigel's Syrup are Nature's own remedy, and remove the source of the trouble in a *natural manner*. Therefore
TAKE THE IDEAL TONIC—
Mother Seigel's Syrup! This popular, proved and efficient digestive tonic, by strengthening and stimulating stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—enables them to perform their vital functions naturally and easily, thus ensuring the perfect digestion of the food you eat, and freedom from digestive disorders.
The large bottle contains 75 average doses. The Syrup is also sold in Tablet form
take—MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP

SANITARY WARE.
Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.



(Filters & Water Coolers.)
CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.